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Central Supply Section of the Civil Defense Emergency Hospital



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF
HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
Public Health Service

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Central Supply Section of the Civil Defense Emergency Hospital

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INTRODUCTION

The Civil Defense Emergency Hospital

An enemy attack upon this country would create an unprecedented need for hospital space to care for the sick and injured. It is estimated that up to eighty percent of the 1,700,000 hospital beds available in the United States today could be destroyed or rendered unusable as the result of a mass attack. Hospitals in many areas may be temporarily unavailable because of radioactive fallout. The need for hospital beds in such an emergency could be met only by expanding existing permanent hospitals and by establishing Civil Defense Emergency Hospitals (CDEH's) as soon as an area is safe from fallout.

A CDEH is a completely functional 200-bed general hospital. CDEH units, stored at prepositioned sites throughout the country, contain the equipment necessary to set up an emergency hospital in a school or other suitable building.

CDEH Unit in Emergency Medical Care Program

State Health Departments or other responsible State agencies should make plans to provide medical care for those sick and injured following an enemy attack. Each community should also develop a medical care plan consistent with the State plan. To help States and communities, the Federal Government has stockpiled supplies and equipment and developed training programs to teach persons to use them. Two types of supplies have been stockpiled: medical supplies for community shelters and CDEH units.

CDEH Training

Persons who may one day help staff a CDEH need to be trained in the setting up and operation of the hospital and in the use of the supplies and equipment. Although the CDEH permits the establishment of a completely functional hospital, its supplies and equipment are necessarily

austere because it is designed to provide care for large numbers of seriously sick and injured under the pressure of emergency conditions. Therefore, familiarization with the items is necessary for those who may operate it under disaster conditions. The Federal Government provides supplies and equipment and printed training materials for training CDEH personnel (see Appendix A).

Supply and Resupply

The newer model CDEH's (beginning with Model 62) have a 30-day operational capability of expendable items. (Model 53 through 57 CDEH's are being expanded as quickly as possible to this 30-day standard.) Because of the uncertainties as to when resupply of expendable items in CDEH's from an outside source will be possible following an attack, communities must plan on the assumption that they may have to replenish these from local resources. To enable this, as well as to improve their overall essential health material capability, communities should: (1) encourage hospitals and other health facilities to increase their normal supply inventories if possible; (2) make an inventory of all essential health survival items presently located in such places as hospitals, clinics, doctors' offices, drug stores, distributors' warehouses and local industrial health facilities; (3) determine what items can be used as substitutes for essential health items that will be in short supply; (4) utilize, when possible, the Federal Surplus Property Utilization Program and the Federal Civil Defense Contributions Program to obtain surplus medical items from the Federal Government and to procure new health survival items for local stockpiling; and (5) develop plans for the control, distribution and utilization of this material.

Disposable Versus Reusable Supplies

Many items contained in the CDEH can be obtained in disposable form at a very nominal cost, such as needles, syringes, surgical gloves, catheters and trays. In terms of peacetime labor cost, the time required for washing, testing, powdering, wrapping and sterilizing makes the use of many disposable items more economical than reusable ones. However, in selecting the supplies for the CDEH, the assumption had to be made that resupply of expended disposable type materials may not be possible for many months following an attack due to an immediate halt in manufacturing. Accordingly, major emphasis has been placed on supplying the CDEH with items which are reusable, thus assuring maximum availability for an extended period of time. While disposable items offer

certain advantages, they are not considered practical when reviewed from the standpoint of overall procurement costs for extended postattack coverage, marked increase in storage space requirements and the potential total expenditure of essential items prior to a time when resupply can be assured. The increasing use of disposable items in modern hospitals further complicates the postattack supply problem due to a significant decrease in inventory levels of reusable items.

The Central Supply Section

Hospital requirements demand that adequate supplies and equipment be available whenever needed by physicians, nurses and other personnel caring for the patients. A central supply section makes available these needed supplies by centralizing the cleaning, processing, assembling and distributing service for patient-care supplies and equipment.

Since no two existing hospitals are exactly alike in physical layout, organization and service, the central supply section will vary from hospital to hospital. If the CDEH unit is used to augment an existing permanent hospital, the hospital's regular central supply section should be used rather than setting up a separate CDEH central supply section. The equipment in the CDEH can be used to supplement the equipment in the existing central supply section. However, if the CDEH is to be used as a separate and independent hospital, it will be necessary to create a new central supply section. This booklet is primarily written for those who will operate the CDEH as a separate hospital. However, it may be also used as a guide for existing hospitals.

Efficient operation of the central supply section is essential in a CDEH since this section handles the bulk of the instruments, surgical supplies and general medical supplies that are used throughout the hospital. With the exception of certain basic equipment designated for other hospital sections, most of the CDEH supplies are delivered to the central supply section when the hospital is activated.

The central supply section is responsible for two functions: storing and dispensing nonsterile supplies and cleaning, preparing, sterilizing and dispensing sterile supplies. The nonsterile supplies do not necessarily have to be kept in the central supply section. Several alternatives are to make nonsterile supplies a part of the pharmacy section or to establish a separate stores section and have it managed by the administrative staff.

Because of the quantity, variety and complexity of the equipment and supplies which the central supply section must handle, more time may be required to set up this section than any other section of the

hospital. Certain other sections cannot function until they can obtain supplies from central supply. Therefore, high priority should be given to setting up and activating the central supply section.

The information that follows is for persons who may some day work in the central supply section of a CDEH. It is intended to guide them in the setting up and operation of the section.

In the basic text of this booklet, reference has been made to items that have not been included in the CDEH. If it is felt that these items are needed, communities should plan to obtain them locally.

ORGANIZATION OF CENTRAL SUPPLY SECTION

A. BASIC PLAN

A suggested basis for organizing the central supply section is to divide it into three subsections: *Stores Subsection*, *Preparation Subsection* and *Sterilization Subsection*.

1. Stores Subsection

This subsection contains those supplies which were initially designated for the central supply section and all other equipment or supplies not needed initially in the section to which they were originally assigned. Case lots of supplies are sorted and stored by category and item, and then released as requested to the hospital sections. These items will include nonsterile surgical and medical supplies, utensils, basins, packaged dressings, sheets, towels, pillowcases and soap.

2. Preparation Subsection

Supplies which require sterilization before use are stored and prepared for sterilization in this subsection. They are cleaned, sorted and wrapped for sterilizing. Surgical packs, trays and sets are made up. After use, these supplies are returned to the preparation subsection for cleaning and sorting before resterilization. An adequate water supply in this area is mandatory.

3. Sterilization Subsection

In this subsection, the assembled packs and individual items are sterilized and stored; then dispensed to areas of the hospital requesting them. In the Model 62 CDEH pressure sterilizers are furnished. In earlier model hospitals, both pressure and boiling water sterilizers are supplied. While other sections of the CDEH, such as the wards, may also operate boiling water sterilizers, the bulk of all sterilization will be done by the sterilization subsection.

B. FACILITIES

An area of approximately 1,400 square feet is required for the central supply section. Figure 1 (p. 11) is a suggested layout of the section. If more than one room is used, the rooms should be located immediately adjacent to each other. Because of the open flame burners, the section should be located 150 feet or more from the operating rooms to prevent explosion hazards when ether is used. A water source and good ventilation are necessary. Rooms in the central supply section should be furnished as follows:

1. Stores Subsection

Counters and shelving (if possible)

Tables and chairs

2. Preparation Subsection

1 sink with running water

2 cleaning tables near sink

2 cleaned equipment tables

4 preparation tables

4 supply tables for items awaiting cleaning or wrapping

3. Sterilization Subsection

5 tables to hold pressure sterilizers

3 tables for boiling water sterilizers

Note: The Model 62 CDEH requires only one table for a sterilizer, instead of the five tables for pressure sterilizers and three tables for boiling water sterilizers listed.

2 tables for items and packs to be sterilized

2 cooling tables

2 tables for sterilized supplies

The furniture necessary for equipping the central supply section must be obtained locally. If sufficient tables are not available, then CDEH packing crates and boxes can be used as an improvisation. If available, a table with casters for use in the preparation subsection will simplify handling.

C. PERSONNEL AND DUTIES

During the early period of activation the central supply section, as other sections of the CDEH, will be in full operation on a 24-hour basis. Staffing under this condition is projected on two 12-hour shifts. When the volume of admissions subsides, modification can be made in the number of persons required per shift. The suggested minimum personnel for each 12-hour shift during the early activation period is 14 individuals as listed below:

1. Central Supply Section

1 Supervisor

Qualifications:

- (a) A registered professional nurse with current knowledge of central supply and operating room administration.

Duties:

- (a) Give personnel work assignments.
- (b) Supervise arrangements of furniture and equipment, and organization of the various subsections of the central supply section.
- (c) Coordinate and supervise the:
 - (1) Uncrating, sorting and storage of all equipment and supplies.
 - (2) Unpacking and setting up of the pressure and boiling water sterilizers and stoves.
 - (3) Selection of instruments for packs, trays and sets.
 - (4) Preparation and sterilization of all equipment and supplies.
 - (5) Distribution of supplies.
- (d) Receive the schedule of operations from the physician who is responsible for assigning priorities to surgical patients. The section chief will use this schedule to direct the preparation of supplies necessary for the operating rooms.
- (e) Keep the hospital director of nurses informed of conditions in central supply and request additional personnel as needed.
- (f) Direct and give leadership to the subsection supervisors.

2. Stores Subsection

1 Supervisor

Qualifications:

- (a) A trained aide with experience in medical supply receiving, sorting and storage.

Duties:

- (a) Supervise the arrangement of furniture and equipment in the subsection as directed by the section chief.
- (b) Direct the uncrating, sorting and storage of equipment and supplies by category.
- (c) Supervise the issue of supplies and equipment to the preparation subsection and the other hospital sections.
- (d) Supervise personnel assigned to the subsection.

2 Helpers

Qualifications:

- (a) Training in equipment and supply identification and storage techniques.

Duties:

- (a) Assist in organizing the subsection.
- (b) Assist in the uncrating, sorting, storage and distribution of supplies and equipment.

3. Preparation Subsection

1 Supervisor

Qualifications:

- (a) A registered professional nurse with knowledge of sterile supply techniques.

Duties:

- (a) Supervise arrangements of furniture and equipment within the subsection as directed by the section chief.
- (b) Direct the work of personnel assigned, and insure that supplies and equipment to be sterilized are properly cleaned and prepared in packs as necessary.

3 Trained Aides

Qualifications:

- (a) Two aides familiar with cleansing and scrubbing of instruments; one aide knowledgeable in preparation of packs.

Duties:

- (a) Assist in organizing the equipment and supplies.
- (b) Clean instruments and equipment; wrap and label packs.

1 Helper

Qualifications:

- (a) No specific qualifications required.

Duties:

- (a) Assist in preparation subsection activities as directed by the supervisor.

4. Sterilization Subsection

1 Supervisor

Qualifications:

- (a) An aide trained in sterilization techniques and requirements.

Duties:

- (a) Supervise the arrangement of furniture and equipment in the subsection as directed by the section chief.
- (b) Supervise and direct the assembly and use of the pressure and boiling water sterilizers and related stoves.
- (c) Keep time records on sterilizing supplies.
- (d) Supervise storage of sterilized supplies.
- (e) Distribute sterile supplies upon receipt of requisitions.
- (f) Coordinate and establish priorities for the sterilization of various packs and supplies as required by demand and anticipated need.

2 Trained Aides

Qualifications:

- (a) Knowledge in the operation and maintenance of pressure and boiling water sterilizers and the related stoves.

Duties:

- (a) Arrange furniture and set up sterilization equipment in the subsection as directed by the supervisor.
- (b) Place assembled packs and individual items in the pressure and boiling water sterilizers.

(c) Operate the pressure and boiling water sterilizers and related stoves.

(d) Store sterilized items and packs and dispense them upon receipt of a requisition.

2 Helpers

Qualifications:

(a) No specific qualifications required.

Duties:

(a) Assist in activities as directed by the subsection supervisor.

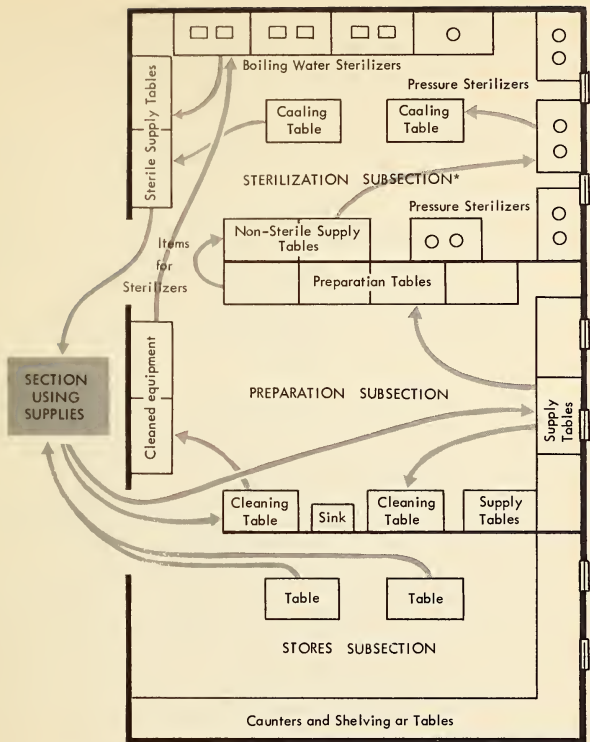
Note: All personnel assigned to the central supply section should be generally familiar with the operation of pressure and boiling water sterilizers and stoves.

D. FLOW OF SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT WITHIN CENTRAL SUPPLY SECTION (Fig. 1)

Certain boxes and crates in the CDEH containing mixed items are marked with a description of the contents. They are delivered to the stores subsection of central supply where they are opened and sorted. Equipment and supplies needed to set up the preparation subsection and sterilization subsection are distributed to those subsections.

In the stores subsection, the remainder of the CDEH equipment and supplies are stored by category and item. These items are dispensed to other hospital sections upon written requisition. If they need to be sterilized before use, they are sent to the preparation subsection; if they are ready to use, they are sent directly to the section requesting them. Other than for the mixed items, the crates in the CDEH are not marked for the individual sections. It is therefore necessary to check the case number on each box or crate against the master case listing to see to what section of the CDEH it is to be delivered. In many instances, these boxes and crates contain supplies and equipment that will not be used immediately or will require sterilization before use. Also, when the hospital is in full operation, sections may find that they have not put to use some of their supplies or equipment. Such supplies or equipment should be delivered to the stores subsection of central supply for storage, or to the preparation subsection for sterilization.

In the preparation subsection, supplies to be sterilized but not requiring cleaning are placed directly on the *cleaned equipment tables* (fig. 1).



* When using horizontal pressure steam sterilizers only one table is needed for sterilization equipment. The larger sterilizer stands on floor.

Figure 1
Suggested Layout of Central Supply Section

Supplies which do need to be cleaned, such as oil-covered instruments or instruments previously used, are placed on the *cleaning tables* (fig.1) near the sink. At the *cleaning tables*, these items are thoroughly scrubbed and cleansed with detergents or solvents to make them safe for use. They are then dried by the preparation subsection aides. In packing the CDEH for long-term storage, many instruments are coated with oil or other preservatives. Before these instruments are sterilized, this coating must be removed. The coating can be removed by washing in hot water at 140° to 180° F. or by scrubbing in warm water with detergent. Volatile commercial solvents should not be used. Non-volatile and nontoxic commercial solvents, such as trichlorethylene, may be used to clean instruments. Solvent, however, must be thoroughly washed off instruments before sterilizing them.

Other sections of the hospital must return reusable supplies that require sterilization to the preparation subsection as soon as possible after use, so that they may be resterilized.

The cleaned supplies are placed on the *cleaned equipment tables*. From there the cleaned supplies are moved either to the sterilization room to be sterilized or to the preparation tables (fig. 1) to be assembled into packs and wrapped. The wrapped packs are placed on the *nonsterile tables* (fig. 1) in the sterilization subsection.

In the sterilization subsection the subsection supervisor coordinates the placement of the packs in the pressure sterilizers and individual items (such as instruments and needles) in the boiling water sterilizers.

If at all possible, packs should be left in the drums until completely dry. When removing the drum from the sterilizer, be sure the vents are closed. After sterilization, either the drums containing supplies or the individually wrapped supplies, if drums are needed for immediate reuse, are placed on the *cooling table* (fig. 1) until dry. Tables with metal tops, if available, will permit greater air circulation for the sterilizer drums. Caution should be exercised after packs are removed from the drums since these packs can be easily contaminated by placing on wet surfaces. Dry sterile supplies should be stored on the *sterile supply table* (fig. 1) until requisitioned.

E. DISTRIBUTION OF SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT WITHIN CDEH

Any section of the hospital needing supplies and equipment should prepare a requisition, preferably in writing, to send to the central supply section. Forms for requisitioning supplies are not furnished in the CDEH because their use is optional. If a community decides to use this form, it should be reproduced locally and stored with the CDEH. A sample Emergency Hospital Supply Request Form is shown (fig. 2). If the form

EMERGENCY HOSPITAL SUPPLY REQUEST FORM

FROM _____ SECTION

Date _____

ROOM _____

Time _____

TO: (check one)

☐ STERILE SUPPLY

☐ PHARMACY

☐ STORES

QUANTITY	ITEM NEEDED	IDENTIFYING NO.

DISPOSITION OF REQUEST:

☐ ISSUED

☐ NOT AVAILABLE
REORDER _____

☐ OUT OF STOCK

INSTRUCTIONS: Prepare in triplicate. Send two copies to Sterile Supply, Pharmacy or Stores. Retain one copy.

Figure 2

Emergency Hospital Supply Request Form

is not reproduced by the community, pads of unruled paper, furnished with the CDEH, can be used for requisitioning supplies and equipment.

Requisitions are made out in triplicate. Separate requisitions must be made out for sterile supplies and for items from the stores subsection. A carbon copy is retained by the originating section and the original and third copies are forwarded to the central supply section. The request is filled if the supplies and equipment are available. The original is retained by the central supply section and the carbon returned with the supplies.

If the supplies are not available, the requisition is returned to the originating section. The requisition should indicate that the section may

either reorder at a specified time or that the supplies in question are not available at all.

Packages of carbon paper are furnished with the Model 62 CDEH. In earlier models it is necessary to obtain carbon paper from the admitting and triage section where the carbon interleaved index and information cards are generally filled out. After this triplicate card is filled out the carbon paper is no longer needed.

PREPARATION OF SUPPLIES FOR STERILIZATION

A. CLEANING SUPPLIES

Supplies will be cleaned at the *cleaning tables* which should be next to a sink with running water.

1. Cleaning Instruments

- a. Wash instruments with water and a suitable solvent or detergent until clean. Use a brush and scrub vigorously all hinges and other crevices.
- b. Rinse all instruments and dry them with a towel before placing them on the *cleaned equipment table* or *preparation table*.

2. Cleaning Syringe Needles

- a. While still attached to the syringe, the syringe needle should be flushed with cold water, then thoroughly flushed with warm, not hot, water and a detergent and rinsed in clean cold water.
- b. Remove needle from the syringe and insert a wire stylet through the needle from the hub end (to prevent injury to the cutting edge) to make sure the needle is free of residue.

3. Cleaning Syringes

- a. If it is impossible to wash the parts of a syringe immediately, they should be separated and soaked in cold water.
- b. The separated parts should be washed thoroughly with a detergent in warm, not hot, water until they are clean, then rinsed in clean cold water.
- c. After the syringe parts have been cleaned, place them on the *cleaned equipment table* or *preparation table*.

d. Syringes in the CDEH are not the multifit type. The two parts of a syringe, the barrel and the plunger, have the same serial number marked on each part. These must match or the syringe cannot be used. After the syringe parts have been cleaned, be sure the serial numbers on the barrels and plungers match, then hold the parts together by rolling a piece of gauze between and around them.

4. Cleaning Rubber Supplies

a. *Rubber gloves*

(1) Wash gloves first in cold water to remove blood, then in warm, not hot, water and a detergent. Rinse, handling carefully to prevent tearing or puncturing.

(2) Check carefully for tears or puncture holes by filling gloves with air and observing whether there is any escape. An optional method is immersing the inflated glove in water to detect damage by the appearance of air bubbles. Set aside gloves found to be damaged. They cannot be used for sterile procedures but may be used later for other purposes.

(3) When speed is essential, dry gloves inside and out with a towel. Be sure all parts of the gloves are thoroughly dried. Later, when it is possible, hanging gloves to air dry is preferable.

(4) As soon as they are dry, powder the gloves inside and out. Powder one side, then turn them inside out and powder that side.

b. *Other rubber supplies*

Other rubber supplies, such as catheters and tubing, should be thoroughly rinsed with cold water then cleaned with water and a detergent before sterilizing. Be sure to run the cleaning solution through them and rinse well.

B. WRAPPING PACKS FOR STERILIZING

1. Materials

Packs for the sterilizer will be wrapped at the *preparation tables*. The following materials should be on hand:

Wrappers, 18" x 18" and 36" x 36" squares of unbleached muslin,
double thickness

Paper towels

Pencils

Brush, surgeon's scrub

Gauze

Wrapping paper, heavy duty, brown (In Model 62 CDEH only)

Twine, wrapping (In Model 62 CDEH only)

Shipping tags (In Model 62 CDEH only)

Pressure sensitive sterilizing tape (Not in CDEH's)

Sterilizer controls (Not in CDEH's)

Sterilizer tape and sterilizer controls must be obtained locally and added to the CDEH. Wrapping paper, twine and tags are contained in the Model 62 CDEH but must be added to the earlier models.

The string and tags are used to fasten packs and to record date and contents. Pressure sensitive tape, when available for use, has the following advantages over string and tags: it seals packs more effectively; it simplifies marking pack as to date and contents; and it confirms that pack has received adequate temperature, steam pressure and exposure time. Sterilizer controls, which are inserted inside larger packages, are useful in indicating that steam has penetrated into the package and the item has been through the proper sterilization cycle.

2. Folding Linens

Before being wrapped in packs, linens must be folded so that, when they are used, they may be handled without danger of contaminating the item which must remain sterile. There are several accepted methods of folding linens. Following is a suggested way of folding the various types.

a. Sheets (Fig. 3)

(1) Fold sheets (used for drapes) in half with the hems together; then fold twice more in the same direction, leaving the hems on the outside. This procedure will make a strip as long as the width of the sheet and about 12 inches wide.

(2) With the hems on the outside, fold the strip in halves upon itself until it measures about 12 inches by 13 inches.

b. Drapes

(1) Fold drapes (cut out or hole drapes) in half lengthwise; then fold in thirds, starting with the fold.

(2) Keeping the stitched edges on the outside, fold this long strip in halves upon itself, until it measures 12 inches by 12 inches.

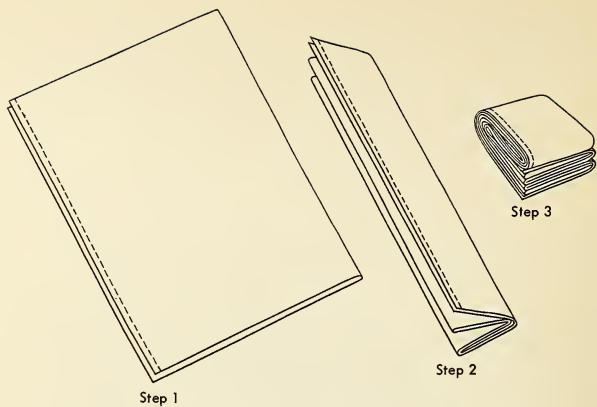


Figure 3
Method for Folding Sheet for Sterilization

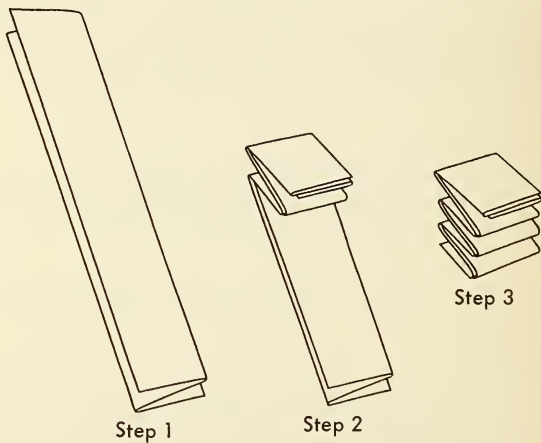


Figure 4
Method of Folding Hand Towels or Pillow Cases for Sterilization

c. *Hand towels and pillow cases (Fig. 4)*

- (1) Hand towels and pillow cases should first be fan-folded lengthwise in thirds. This will make a long narrow strip.
- (2) Fan-fold the strip in three to four inch folds.
- (3) If the pillow case is to be used to cover a Mayo stand, turn up the open end all the way around to form a three-inch cuff. Then fan-fold crosswise until a three-inch strip is made. Fold strip in half placing cuff on outside.

3. *Procedures for Wrapping Packs (Fig. 5)*

a. *Using the cloth wrapper*

- (1) Select the proper size double thickness wrapper for the articles to be wrapped and lay it flat on the table.
- (2) Instruments with cutting edges should be protected with gauze or brown paper before being placed in the pack.

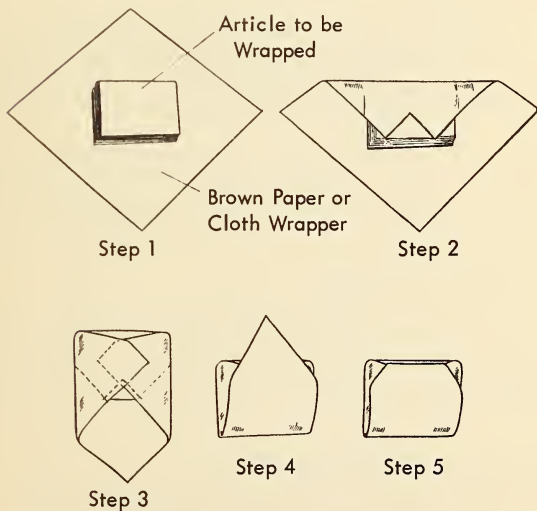


Figure 5—Method of Wrapping Articles in Brown Paper or Cloth Wrapper Squares for Sterilization

- (3) Place the articles on the square wrapper, centering them as nearly as possible.
- (4) Pick up a corner of the wrapper and bring it across the top of the articles. The corner of this first fold should be turned back on itself so that, after sterilization the package can be opened with unsterile hands without contaminating the inside of the wrapper or item.
- (5) The two adjacent corners are then folded over. The pack should now look like an unsealed envelope.
- (6) The fourth corner of the wrapper should be pulled over the previous folds and tucked in.
- (7) Tie the pack with the string but do not draw it too tightly.
- (8) Write the date and what the pack contains on a shipping tag and tie the tag securely to the pack. If a shipping tag is not available, record the information with a pencil on the wrapper.

If pressure sensitive sterilizing tape is used instead of string:

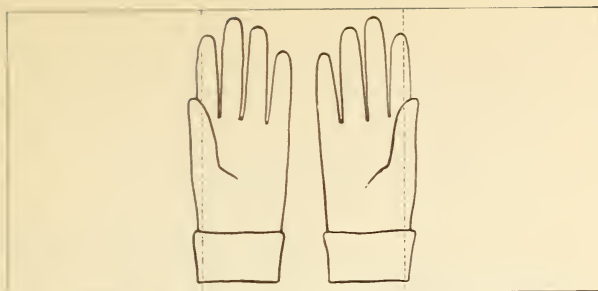
- a. Turn under about one half inch at one end of a strip of pressure sensitive sterilizing tape. This forms a tab which will make it easier to remove the tape from the pack after sterilizing.
- b. Fasten the pack securely with the tape, making the pack snug, but not wrapping too tightly. Tuck in any loose ends.
- c. Write the date and what the pack contains on the tape.

b. *Using the brown paper*

If there are too few cloth wrappers, surgical dressings and towels for the wards may be wrapped and sterilized in single thickness, heavy duty brown wrapping paper. Place towels and dressings on the paper in the same position as on the cloth wrapper and wrap in the same manner.

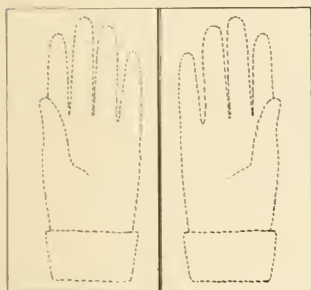
4. Procedure for Wrapping Gloves (Fig. 6)

- a. Be sure the gloves are same size and mated (left and right).
- b. Inspect to be sure the gloves are dry and powdered inside and out.



Paper Towel

Step 1



Step 2



Step 3

Figure 6—Method of Wrapping Gloves for Sterilization

- c. Turn cuffs down about two to three inches.
- d. If time permits, it is recommended that strips of paper toweling be placed in each glove to keep it open during the sterilizing process. The steam must penetrate all parts of the glove.
- e. Tear off a strip of paper toweling, three sheets long.
- f. Lay the piece of toweling flat on the table and place the gloves in position in the center of the toweling, about one inch apart. Place right glove on right and left glove on left (fig. 6).

- g. Fold each end of the toweling over gloves so that ends meet in the center.
- h. Fold again, one side of covered glove over the other. Be sure gloves do not slip out of place and overlap. Each glove must be covered with the paper toweling.
- i. Tie the packet with a piece of string or hold together open side of glove packet with sterilizing tape.
- j. Write the glove size on the outside of the glove packet.
- k. Place six packets of gloves (six pairs of gloves) on a cloth wrapper and wrap according to instructions on page 19 ("Procedures for Wrapping Packs").

STERILIZATION OF SUPPLIES

A. TIMER CONTROL SHEET

In the Model 62 CDEH's the two sterilizers work automatically or have a handset timer. However, in Models 53 through 57, no timing mechanism is included. It is, therefore, essential for these older units, and recommended for the newer ones, that a Timer Control Sheet be kept on each sterilizer. The sterilizer control sheet should show types of items being sterilized, required sterilization time, time sterilization began, time scheduled for sterilization to be completed, and finally the time when sterilization actually was completed.

A special Timer Control Sheet showing the above information can be prepared locally by a community or the information can be recorded on writing pads which are supplied in the CDEH.

B. STERILIZATION EQUIPMENT

The following equipment is furnished in the CDEH for sterilizing supplies:

In the Model 53 through 57 CDEH's:

- 9 pressure cooker-type sterilizers with liquefied petroleum (called LP or bottled gas) stoves

- 6 open boiling water sterilizers with gasoline-fueled stoves

In the Model 62 CDEH's:

- One 8'' x 8'' x 16'' horizontal pressure steam sterilizer, operated by electricity, by solidified hydrocarbon fuel (canned heat) or by gasoline-saturated ceramic blocks

- One 16'' x 36'' horizontal pressure steam sterilizer, operated by electricity or by a gasoline burner

Instructions on how to use this equipment follow. Detailed instructions are also included with each unit.

C. STERILIZATION BY STEAM PRESSURE

1. The Portable Sterilizer Unit

The sterilizer unit consists of:

40 qt. portable sterilizer (resembles a large pressure cooker)

Aluminum container to hold either packs or a dressing drum

2 metal racks (two sizes—one slightly larger than the other)

Dressing drums to hold packs

LP gas stove

Leaflet with instructions for operating stove and sterilizer

Kit of spare parts (includes paraffin stick)

The portable steam pressure sterilizer is a thick-walled aluminum pot. It has a removable fitted cover which can be bolted down securely when the sterilizer is ready for operating. On top of the cover are a pressure gauge, an air ejector valve, and a safety valve (fig. 7). On the underside of the cover, there is a flexible metal hose connected to the ejector valve.

The smaller rack is placed inside, on the bottom of the sterilizer. Water is added until it reaches the bottom of the rack. The aluminum container is placed on the smaller rack, and the larger metal rack is placed inside the aluminum container. On the larger rack are placed either packs to be sterilized or a dressing drum containing packs.

The circular dressing drums have hinged tops and a double perforated band around the outside wall. The outside perforated band slides to permit covering the holes after sterilization if sterile materials are to be stored in the drums.

The sterilizer rests directly on the LP gas stove.

a. How the pressure sterilizer works (Fig. 8)

The pressure sterilizer sterilizes with high pressure steam (15 pounds per square inch). This is the method most often used in hospitals for sterilization. Heat from the burner boils the water in the bottom of the sterilizer, producing steam. The steam rises to the top on the outside of the aluminum container and when it can rise no further, it is forced down inside the container. As the steam moves down, it pushes the air in the sterilizer ahead of it. This air escapes from the bottom of the container through the flexible metal hose which is connected inside the cover to the air ejector valve. After all the air is pushed out of the sterilizer through the air ejector valve,

the steam escapes. All the air in the sterilizer must be replaced with steam or sterilization will not take place in every part of the container. When there is a steady stream of steam from the air ejector valve and the temperature and pressure of the steam reach the requirements indicated, sterilization begins.

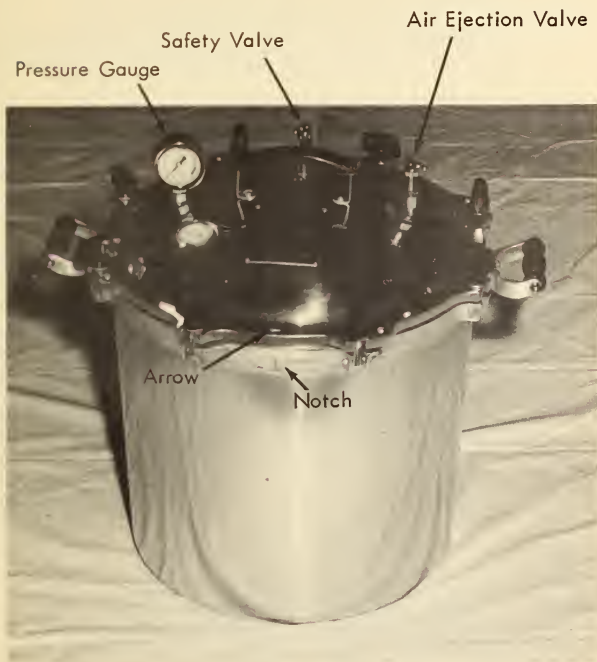


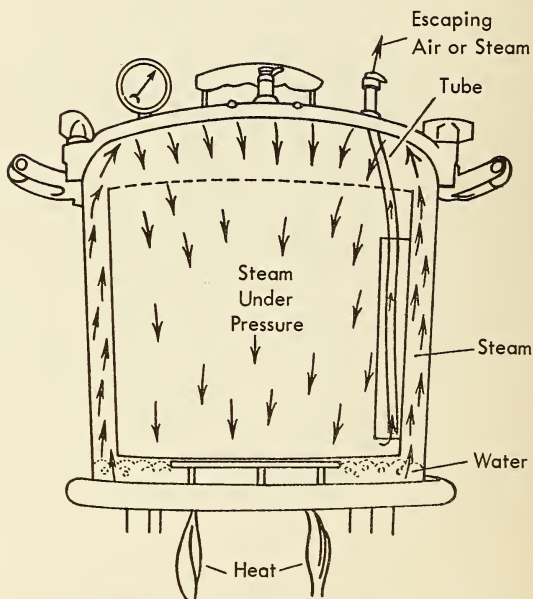
Figure 7
Portable Steam Pressure Sterilizer Unit

b. *Placing packs in the sterilizer (Fig. 9)*

Packs can be placed directly on the rack in the aluminum container or in a dressing drum. The dressing drum is convenient for carrying or storing a quantity of sterilized packs.

Points to remember in packing the container or dressing drum are:

- (1) Sterilization cannot occur if steam does not penetrate the packs. To do this, steam must be allowed to circulate. Do not place packs tightly against the sides of the container or dressing drum.



Portable Sterilizer and Burner on Stand

Figure 8

Schematic Diagram of Sterilization Operation

(2) Stand all packs on one end when placing them in the container or dressing drum.

(3) When placing packs in the container, be sure they rest on the rack and do not touch the bottom of the container.

(4) Packs of folded linens should be placed so that the open folds are toward the bottom of the sterilizer, to permit steam to circulate between the folds more freely and penetrate the packs.

(5) A wrapped basin should be placed vertically in the container and a wrapped pitcher on its side.

(6) Make certain the holes on the dressing drum are open before placing the filled drum in the sterilizer.

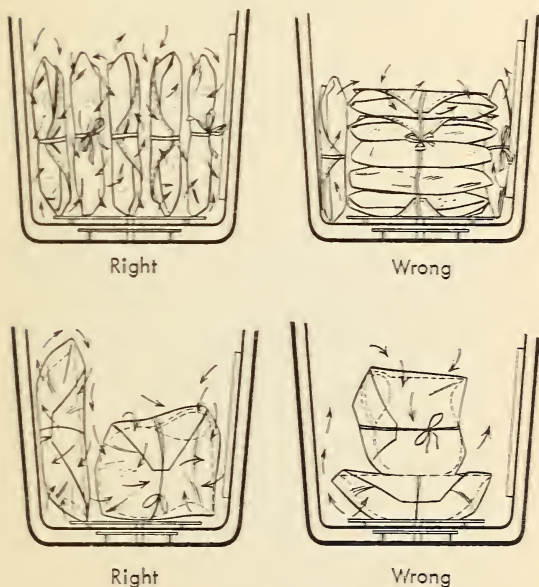


Figure 9
Placement of Packs in Sterilizers

c. Steps in operating the sterilizer and the LP stove

(1) Identify the parts of the LP stove (fig. 10) and assemble in accordance with instructions contained within each package. (Two models of gas stoves are packed with the CDEH's, but operating instructions are essentially the same for both models.)

(2) The stove is shipped from the factory with the gas valve adjusted for LP gas, and if this type gas is to be used, the gas supply line is attached directly to the valve.

Note: No LP gas supply or supply lines are stocked with the CDEH's and provisions must be made to provide these items at the operational site of the hospital. Caution: Copper tubing or high pressure flexible tubing must be used with LP gas.

(3) The stove is lit and is operated in the same manner as a kitchen gas stove. Specific operating and lighting instructions, and procedures for adapting the stove for use with other type gases, are contained in the instruction sheets provided with each stove.

(4) With the pressure gauge in a position so that the operator can easily read it, place the portable sterilizer on the stove before lighting the burner to prevent the operator from getting too close to the flames.

(5) Place the smaller rack in the bottom of the sterilizer and add just enough water to reach the bottom of the rack.

Note: Water must be added to the sterilizer each time it is operated since the water will last only about 30 minutes. Wait until the sterilizer has cooled before adding cold water.

(6) Place the larger rack inside the aluminum container.

(7) Load aluminum container, or a dressing drum, with the packs. When using the dressing drum, place the dressing drum, with the holes open, on the rack in the aluminum container.

(8) Rub the bevel edge at the top, inside the sterilizer, with the paraffin stick provided with the sterilizer. This will help prevent leaking of steam. Apply paraffin after each use while the sterilizer is warm.

(9) Locate the arrow on the sterilizer cover and the notch on the side of the sterilizer. With the notch toward the operator, place the aluminum container in the sterilizer so that the channel on the inner side of the container is to the operator's right side.

(10) Slide the flexible metal hose connected to the sterilizer cover into the channel while placing the cover on the sterilizer. Twist the cover to match the arrow and notch when the cover is in place.

(11) Swing *all* bolts into position for tightening before tightening any of them.

(12) Tighten evenly any two opposite knobs at the same time, at first turning *only* far enough to take up all slack. Then tighten all opposite knobs as far as possible by exerting only *hand pressure*.

(13) See that the safety and ejector valves on the sterilizer cover are screwed on tightly, and that the valve levers are in the horizontal position during the entire sterilization period (except for solutions).

(14) Check all fuel connections and light the stove in accordance with directions packed with each stove.

(15) When the needle of the pressure gauge on the cover of the sterilizer moves into the green field and a steady stream of steam flows from the ejector valve (fig. 7), sterilization begins. Start timing at this point.

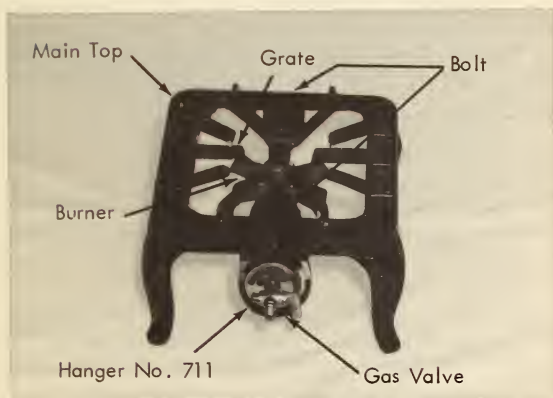


Figure 10—Parts of Liquid Petroleum Gas Stove ($11\frac{1}{2}'' \times 11\frac{1}{2}'' \times 5\frac{3}{4}''$)

(16) Once sterilization begins, allow it to continue for time period prescribed. Record the time of the start and finish of each sterilization period for each pressure sterilizer.

(17) Adjust burner, if necessary, to maintain a slow but constant stream of steam from air ejector valve. If the needle on the pressure gauge starts climbing rapidly in the green field, turn down the flame. If the pressure should climb too high, steam will be released through the safety valve.

(18) If, for no apparent reason, the pressure in the sterilizer drops rapidly and there has been considerable leakage of steam around the sterilizer cover, turn off the burner immediately. *Raise the ejector lever and wait for the pressure to drop to zero*, remove cover, and look to see if the water has boiled away. If so, wait until the sterilizer has cooled, refill with water and start sterilization procedure again, making certain to follow the directions for operation.

(19) When the sterilization period is completed, turn off the burner and raise the ejector lever to release the steam. (See No. 22 below for special procedure for sterilizing solutions.) Wait until the pressure drops to zero. Then completely loosen the knobs on the cover, but leave the cover in position. Leave the cover on the sterilizer for at least 15 minutes so that the heat in the sterilizer can assist in drying the sterilized packs.

(20) When packs are sufficiently dry, remove the cover and take out the packs or dressing drum from the sterilizer. If packs are to be left in the dressing drum, close the sliding band to cover the holes. Leather or cloth gloves are helpful to protect hands while handling the hot drums. These should be obtained from local sources.

(21) If possible, wait until packs are dry before removing them from the container or dressing drum. If it is necessary to remove packs while they are still wet, they must be handled with sterile sponge forceps and placed on a sterile surface (fig. 11).

(22) For sterilizing solutions, place ejector lever in a vertical position before sterilizer is placed on stove. When a steady flow of steam is escaping, place lever in a horizontal position. Now watch the pressure gauge so that it does not go beyond the 250°F. point which is the beginning of the green field. Reduce the flame on the stove to maintain the pressure at this point for the

required sterilization period. When sterilization period is over, remove sterilizer from stove and allow the pressure to drop slowly to zero. Then open cover and remove solutions. Do not raise the ejector lever for solutions when there is still pressure indicated on gauge, for by doing so, solutions will be boiled out of their containers.

d. *Maintenance of pressure sterilizer and stove*

(1) Pressure sterilizer

(a) Always empty the water from the sterilizer and dry it thoroughly when not in use.

(b) Clean the sterilizer when necessary with soap and water. Never use soda, lye or alkali. Do not immerse the gauge or control valves in water when cleaning the cover or they may be damaged.



Figure 11—Removing Pack with Sterile Forceps

(c) *Never* put cold water directly into the sterilizer when the sterilizer is dry and very hot, and never place the hot sterilizer on a cold floor. A sudden change in temperature may crack the aluminum.

(d) In case the pressure gauge is damaged, replace it with the spare pressure gauge which is included with the sterilizer unit. Two spare knobs for bolting down the cover are also included.

(e) If steam should escape through the safety valve before it flows through the ejector valve, it may mean that the safety valve has not been properly adjusted. Find the spring inside the safety valve and stretch it until it is one-fourth inch longer.

(2) Stoves

Study the instruction sheet accompanying the stove for instructions on maintenance.

2. Small Horizontal Pressure Steam Sterilizer, 8'' x 8'' x 16''

This steam sterilizer (fig. 12) is equipped with three sources of heat: electrical heating element, cans of solidified hydrocarbon fuel (canned heat)—306 units, and two ceramic blocks which can be saturated with liquid gasoline (fire bricks). Maintenance instructions and spare parts are packed with the sterilizer.

a. *How to operate using electricity*

(1) Be sure the timer knob is in the OFF position, the operating valve handle raised to maximum height and the thermostat knob turned fully counterclockwise.

(2) Connect to electrical outlet with power of 110-120 volts, A.C., 60 cycles.

(3) Fill the reservoir with water to about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch below the filling opening (approximately 3 quarts). If possible, use distilled or demineralized water.

(4) Open sterilizer door, remove trays and push operating valve handle down. When water reaches level indicator in the chamber, pull operating valve handle up and replace trays.

(5) Load sterilizer

Instruments: Place layer of muslin or a towel in bottom of tray; place instruments on towel; and cover instruments to prevent contamination after removal from sterilizer and during transit.

Small packs: Place on edge, never flat, in tray to permit circulation of steam.

Utensils and empty glassware: Whether wrapped or not, place them on their sides or inverted in tray.



Figure 12—Small Horizontal Pressure Steam Sterilizer (8'' x 8'' x 16'')

- (6) Close and lock door of sterilizer and push operating valve handle down until it rests on the door locking bar.
- (7) Turn thermostat knob clockwise to desired temperature setting (250° F. or 270° F.).
- (8) Snap toggle switch to **STER** position.
- (9) Set timer for pre-heat cycle (approximately 20 minutes). Red and white pilot lights will glow. Red indicates that power is on and white indicates that heaters are on. A bell will ring when the cycle is completed.
- (10) When chamber temperature reaches knob setting, the white light will go off. Thermometer will now register the desired temperature. If it does not, reset the timer for additional pre-heating.
- (11) When the thermometer registers desired temperature, set timer for the exposure period desired. A bell will signal the end of the sterilization period and the timer cuts off all electric power to the unit.
- (12) Pull the operating valve handle to the extreme up position to exhaust steam and residual water from the chamber back into the reservoir. When the chamber temperature on the thermometer registers 212° F. or less, open the sterilizer door about ¼ inch to provide a draft to hasten the drying.
- (13) If drying cycle is required, snap toggle switch to **DRY** position. Set timer for desired drying time (10 to 15 minutes). Both white and red pilot lights will glow. When the bell indicates the completion of the drying cycle, open the sterilizer door and remove the load. Let the sterilizer cool for 10 minutes before reuse.

b. Other heating methods

Except for the difference in the source of heat, the procedure for operating the sterilizer is essentially the same when using solidified hydrocarbon fuel or gasoline-saturated ceramic blocks. If the latter are used, care should be taken to remove gasoline storage containers from the functional areas of the CDEH.

3. Large Horizontal Pressure Steam Sterilizer, 16'' x 26''

a. Installation

The steam sterilizer (fig. 13) operates either by electricity (220 volts, A.C., 60 cycles or 440 volts, A.C., 60 cycles) or by a gasoline burner.

Follow installation instructions packed with the sterilizer. An electrical generator, water distiller and stove are furnished with the unit.

b. Operation

- (1) Be sure the frame of the sterilizer is grounded before operating on electric power.
- (2) Fill the jacket with water which is as pure as possible, until the sight glass shows FULL.

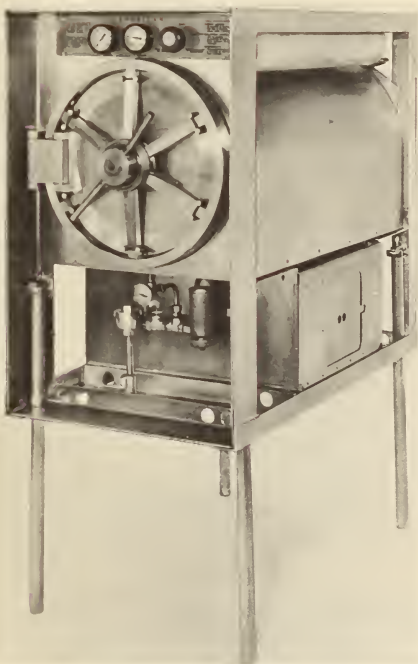


Figure 13—Large Horizontal Pressure Steam Sterilizer (16'' x 26'')

(3) Before each cycle, check water level in sight glass to be sure it is at least one-fourth full.

(4) Be sure that the operating valve is in OFF position.

Note: When using electricity, turn the PRESSURE CONTROL SWITCH knob to the maximum clockwise position. Turn the heater switch on (the red pilot light will glow). When the pressure gauge shows proper pressure, turn the pressure control switch knob slowly counterclockwise until the pilot light goes out. When using the gasoline burner, light and adjust the burner according to instructions on the burner unit. When the pressure gauge on the gasoline burner shows proper pressure, reduce the flame to maintain desired pressure.

(5) Wait 10 to 15 minutes for the sterilizer to preheat and allow the pressure to stabilize.

(6) Load the sterilizer leaving enough space between packs to permit the steam to circulate freely and the supplies to sterilize.

(7) Close the door; rotate the handle clockwise; tighten the handwheel securely.

(8) Turn operating valve to **STER** position.

(9) When the thermometer in the chamber drain line reads the desired temperature, sterilization begins. Start timing at this point.

(10) At the end of the sterilization period, turn the operating valve to **FAST EXHAUST** for fabric and instrument loads. (**SLOW EXHAUST** is for solution loads.)

(11) Do not touch sterilizer until the chamber pressure gauge shows zero pressure.

(12) Turn operating valve to **DRY** if drying cycle is required (as for fabrics). Open door about one-fourth inch.

(13) Turn operating valve to **OFF** and loosen door locking arms. Cool load for five minutes.

(14) Open door and remove load.

(15) The sterilizer may be reloaded and recycled immediately.

Note: More detailed instructions are packed with the sterilizer.

c. Maintenance

(1) The chamber drain plug screen should be removed daily and lint and sediment removed from strainer.

(2) Each day, before heating, the interior surface of the shell should be cleaned with a mild detergent in water. Do *not* use steel wool or an abrasive. The shelves may be cleaned in the same manner.

Note: More details on maintenance of the sterilizer are included with the unit. In addition, tools and spare parts are packed with each unit.

4. Recommended Exposure Periods for Steam Sterilization

ITEM	TEMPER- ATURE	MINUTES
<i>Surgical Instruments</i>		
Open tray without cover (small quantity of instruments for emergency techniques)...	270° F.	3
Tray with muslin cover.....	270° F.	7
Wrapped in pack.....	270° F.	10
Tray with or without muslin cover.....	250° F.	15
Wrapped in pack.....	250° F.	20
<i>Dressings</i>		
Wrapped in small packs (muslin cover)....	250° F.	20
<i>Utensils, Disassembled Syringes and Glassware</i>		
Wrapped in muslin cover.....	270° F.	7
Wrapped in muslin cover.....	250° F.	15
<i>Rubber Gloves</i>		
Wrapped in muslin cover.....	250° F.	15
<i>Tubing</i>		
Wrapped in muslin cover.....	250° F.	20
<i>Solutions</i>		
50 ml. Pyrex glass and test tubes up to 100 mm.....	250° F.	15
100 to 250 ml. Pyrex glass.....	250° F.	25-30

5. Storing Items After Sterilization

Packs or trays that have completed sterilization should be used as soon as possible. If they are not, it is suggested that unopened sterile packs be placed in polyethylene or other type of plastic bags and heat sealed to protect the packs or trays from dust, dirt or moisture.

D. STERILIZATION BY BOILING

1. Boiling Water Sterilizer

Boiling water is the simplest method of sterilization and may be used chiefly for sterilizing instruments and utensils when steam sterilizing facilities become overcrowded. The boiling water sterilizer unit consists of:

Sterilizer

Gasoline stove (two burner) and stand

Metal wind protector for use out of doors

Kit of spare parts

The boiling water sterilizers are packed with stoves. The stove is completely assembled and ready for operation.

2. Steps in Operating Boiling Water Sterilizer and Stove

- a. Identify the following parts of the stove: pump handle, fuel control valves, wire levers and filler cap (fig. 14).
- b. Be sure the fuel control valves are closed tightly by turning the valves to the right. Take the stove outside the building to fill with

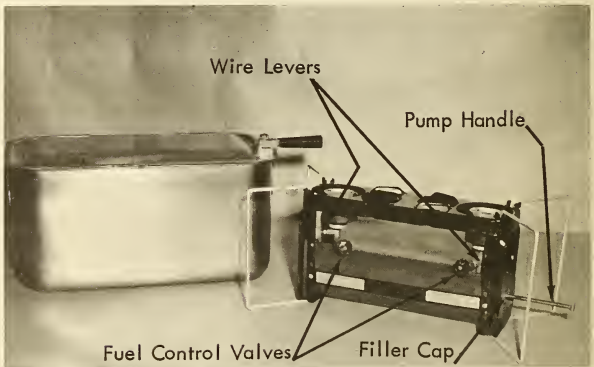


Figure 14—Boiling Water Sterilizer and Stove

gasoline. Unleaded gasoline is preferred. Place the stove so that the filler opening is uppermost. Remove the filler cap and fill the tank with gasoline. A tube installed inside the filler opening prevents overfilling the tank. Replace the filler cap and tighten it firmly by hand.

c. Pull the four legs upward from the groove and turn them outward diagonally. The legs form the stand which supports the sterilizer. Place the sterilizer on stove.

d. Fill the sterilizer with three gallons of water or until the water reaches just above the two parallel screws which hold the tray supports.

e. Check to see that the fuel control valves on the burner are closed, then unlock the pump by turning it to the left several times. Hold thumb or palm of hand over the vent hole in the end of the pump handle and pump 25 to 30 strokes of air into the tank. Turn pump handle to the right and close tightly.

f. Light each burner head. Follow these steps:

(1) Revolve the wire lever on fuel control valve several times. This cleans the gas tip. Stop lever in DOWN position.

(2) Open the fuel control valve a quarter turn to the left. After a few seconds, apply a lighted match at the top of the burner head. If the flame blows out, just relight.

(3) Five or more minutes are required before the flame settles down to a steady blue. After the flame burns a steady blue for two to three minutes, open the fuel control valve as far as possible.

g. Pump additional air during the first few minutes to keep up the air pressure. It may be necessary to operate the stove several times to determine accurately the number of strokes of the pump required to maintain the proper air pressure. Be sure to turn the pump handle to the right and close it tightly after each pumping.

h. The size of the flame cannot be controlled by the fuel control valve. If the flame is too high, it may be adjusted by turning the wire lever up slightly to reduce the flow of gas. A higher flame can be obtained by increasing air pressure with a few strokes of the pump.

i. When the water in the sterilizer is ready to boil, fill the tray with items to be sterilized. The items should be completely submerged in the water when the cover of the sterilizer is closed.

j. Time the sterilization period from the time the water boils vigorously and continue the sterilization for 20 minutes. If it is not practical to submerge the items completely (as in the case of basins and large instruments), then the period of sterilization should be increased to 30 minutes, the sterilizer should be kept closed and the water boiling vigorously so that the area above the water is filled with flowing steam.

k. Record the start and finish of the sterilization period for each of the six boiling water sterilizers.

l. Turn the fuel control valves to the right as far as possible to turn off the stove.

Note: For maintenance of stove, refer to booklet contained in each unit.

3. Removing Items from Sterilizing Tray

One of the difficulties presented by sterilization by boiling is that of removing the sterilized instruments and keeping them sterile until used.

a. Most boiling water sterilizers in the CDEH's require lifting the handle to raise the cover. The tray does not rise when cover is opened but must be removed by using hand loops which are furnished for this purpose (fig. 15).

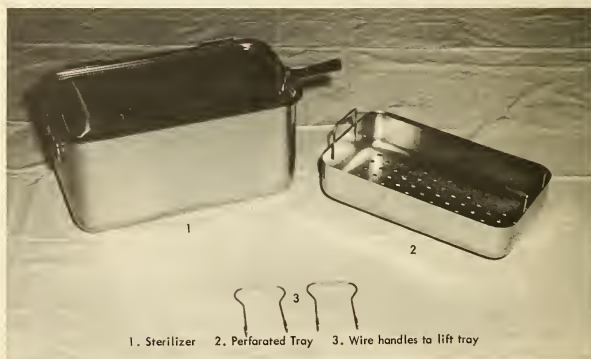


Figure 15—Boiling Water Sterilizer

In some models of boiling water sterilizers in the CDEH's the handle is pushed down to raise the cover and to raise the instrument tray above the level of the water. The tray should be allowed to stand until water drains off and the instruments are thoroughly dry.

b. As soon as the instruments are dry, sterile forceps should be used to place them on a tray which has been covered with a sterile towel of double thickness. Another sterile towel should be used to cover the instruments and the tray while it is carried to the place where the instruments are needed. It is essential for all instruments to be thoroughly dry before placing them on the sterile towel. If any water goes through the towel to the surface of the tray, the whole tray of instruments is assumed to be contaminated and must be resterilized.

c. It is not safe to assume that items left in the tray in the sterilizer will remain sterile indefinitely. Sterilized equipment should be removed as soon as possible to the section where it will be needed.

E. PROOF OF COMPLETE STERILIZATION

Complete sterilization of materials can be assured only by the people handling the sterilizer. They must be vigilant to ensure: correct packaging; correct positioning of packages in sterilizers; proper exposure time; and adequate temperature and steam pressure.

If pressure sensitive sterilizer tape is used, it will indicate whether a pack or package has been through the proper sterilization cycle; but it is not in itself a guarantee that the contents are sterile.

a. Pressure sensitive sterilizing tape, before sterilization, is a biege color with light stripes and it will adhere to any clean, dry surface.

b. If the proper sterilization cycle is completed, the tape and the stripes will turn a very dark brown.

c. If following the sterilization cycle, the tape is found to have turned dark brown, the dressing drum or packs may be removed from the sterilizer.

d. If the stripes on the tape have not turned dark brown, it must be assumed that the supplies are not sterile. They must be sealed with new tape and the sterilization process repeated.

Insertion of one of the several types of sterilizer controls in the middle of a large package is very useful in indicating whether adequate steam pressure has penetrated the package. One frequently used type of

control consists of a glass tube containing a tablet which melts and changes color when steam has penetrated the package. A proper reaction by the control, as by the tape, is supportive evidence that sterilization has been achieved.

Inasmuch as pressure sensitive tape and sterilizer controls can only be used once and then discarded, a community, if it chooses to use these optional items, will need to supply a large quantity from local sources. Allowance should be made for the fact that most sterilizer controls have a very short shelf life.

BASIC PACKS, TRAYS AND SETS

Surgical packs, trays and sets are made up by the central supply section to meet specific or anticipated requirements of the hospital. However, to save time postattack, each CDEH must establish, preattack, the contents of all basic packs, trays and sets that they plan to utilize. Inasmuch as the components will vary widely according to the desires and requirements of the individual staffs of each CDEH, no attempt has been made to establish standard listings of various types of surgical packs, trays and sets.

In Appendix B, a composite list of all supplies and equipment furnished with each model CDEH is presented. Referring to this index of contents, preattack, the CDEH chief of staff and his staff members should determine lists of items to be included in the standard packs and sets for the CDEH. Once determined, the lists of contents of standard packs and sets should be duplicated and copies supplied to staff members, stored with the CDEH, and provided for use in training programs for the CDEH staff.

A representative listing of some suggested basic surgical packs, trays and sets follows:

- Laparotomy Packs
- Gastro-Intestinal Resection Packs
- Thoracotomy Sets
- Tracheotomy Packs
- Limb Amputation Packs
- Linen Packs
- Surgical Pad Packs
- Head Injury Packs
- Obstetric Packs
- Laceration Sets
- Spinal Puncture Trays
- Thoracentesis Sets

In addition to packs which are sterilized for surgical procedures, many items which will be used in the diagnosis and treatment of medical

conditions will be stored and processed in the central supply section. Such pack and tray assemblies include:

- Blood Collecting
- Catheterization Sets
- Gastric Gavage
- Gastric Lavage
- Gall Bladder Drainage
- Proctoscopy
- Enema Equipment
- Vaginal Irrigation Equipment
- Ear Irrigation
- Others as Determined

Since the sterilizers in some of the earlier model CDEH's are small, the packs may have to be kept to a minimum in size. In some instances, the contents of one pack may have to be divided to make two packs.

APPENDIX A

CONTENTS OF ALL CIVIL DEFENSE EMERGENCY HOSPITALS

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CONTENTS OF ALL CIVIL DEFENSE EMERGENCY HOSPITALS

NOTES: a) Supply Additions No. 1 and No. 2 are being added to the Model 53-57 CDEH's as first steps toward increasing operational capability to 30 days.

b) Subsequent Supply Additions (not indicated herein) to complete stocking the Model 53-57 CDEH's for a 30-day operational capability are contingent upon the appropriation of funds for their acquisition.

c) At press time, data on the case numbers of Supply Addition No. 2 and the Model 62 CDEH were not available. This information will be published at a later date.

Nomenclature	Model 53 CDEH		Model 54 CDEH		Model 55 CDEH		Model 56 CDEH		Model 57 CDEH		Supply Addition 1		Supply Addition 2		Model 52 CDEH	
	Case No.	Quantity	Case No.	Quantity	Case No.	Quantity	Case No.	Quantity	Case No.	Quantity	Case No.	Quantity	Case No.	Quantity	Case No.	Quantity
I. PHARMACEUTICALS																
Acetylsalicylic Acid Tabs, USP, 0.324 Gm. (5 gr.). 1000s																36 bot
Alcohol, Denatured, SDA 23H, 1 qt.																6 bot
Aluminum Hydroxide Gel, Dried, Tabs, USP, 0.324 Gm. (5 gr.). 100s																60 bot
Ammonia Inhalant Sol. Aromatic, 1/3 ml. ampul, 12s	3	5 pkg	266	5 pkg	65	5 pkg			21	5 pkg						
Atropine Sulfate Ophth Oint., 1%, 1/2 oz. tube, 12s																3 box
Atropine Sulfate Tabs, USP, 0.4 mg. (1/50 gr.), hypo, 20s	1	5 tube	33	10 tube	5	10 tube	1	10 tube	1	10 tube						30 tube

Ergotamine Tartrate Tabs, USP, 1 mg. ($\frac{1}{60}$ gr.), 100s	1	1 bot	33	1 bot	5	1 bot	1	1 bot	1	1 bot	39	96 can					394 caa
Ether, USP, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	33	96 can	225	96 can	53	96 can	78	96 can									
Eugenol, USP (See Section VI)																	
Hydrocortisone Sodium Succinate for Injection, 133.7 mg. (equiv. to 100 mg. hydrocortisone), with, diluent																	50 bot
Hydrocortisone Tabs, USP, 20 mg. ($\frac{1}{2}$ gr.), 100s																	6 bot
Hydroxyzine HCl Inj., 25 mg. ($\frac{3}{8}$ gr.) per ml., 10 ml.																	3 bot
Insulin Inj., USP, 40 units per ml., 10 ml.	1	10 bot	25	10 bot	2	10 bot	2	10 bot			2	10 bot					
Insulin Inj., USP, 80 units per ml., 10 ml.																	10 bot
Insulin, Isophane, Suspension, USP, 80 units per ml., 10 ml.																	30 bot
Insulin, Protamine Zinc, Suspension, USP, 40 units per ml., 10 ml.																	20 bot
Iodine and Potassium Iodide Mixture, 1 gm. iodine and 1.5 gm. KI in tube, 10s									1	10 pkg	1	10 pkg					
Isopropyl Alcohol, NF, 1 qt.	34/36	36 bot	35/38	40 bot	6/9	40 bot	80/83	48 bot	40/43	48 bot							72 bot
Levallophan Tartrate Inj., USP, 1 mg. ($\frac{1}{60}$ gr.) per ml., 1 ml. ampul, 6s																	6 box
Lavarterenol Bitartrate Inj., USP., 0.2%, 4 ml. ampul, 10s																	6 box
Lidocaine HCl Inj., USP, 1%, 5 ml.																	300 bot
Lidocaine HCl Inj., USP, 2%, 20 ml.																	30 bot
Lidocaine HCl Inj. with Epinephrine (See Section VI)																	

Sodium Chloride Inj., USP, 5 ml. ampul, 25s																							24 box
Sodium Chloride-Sodium Bicarbonate Mixture, 4.5 Gm. packets, 2s																							720 pkg
Sodium Chloride Tabs, 2.25 Gm. (34.7 gr.), 100s										366	48 bot												48 bot
Sponge, Absorbable Gelatin, USP, sterile, 80x125x10 mm.																							96 ea
Streptomycin Sulfate, USP, 1Gm. or amount equiv. to 1 Gm. of base	9, 23	100 ea	1	100 ea																			600 bot
Succinylcholine Chloride Inj., USP, 20 mg. ($\frac{1}{2}$ gr.) per ml., 10 ml. bottle, 6s	1	50 bot	1	50 bot	1	50 bot																	
Succinylsulfathiazole Tabs, NF, 0.5 Gm. ($7\frac{1}{2}$ gr.), 1000s																							24 box
Sulfadiazine Tabs, USP, 0.5 Gm. ($7\frac{1}{2}$ gr.), 1000s																							1 bot
Tetanus Antitoxin, USP, Dried, Therapeutic dose, 20,000 units																							12 bot
Tetanus Toxoid, Adsorbed, USP (Alum precipitated), 5 ml.																							70 bot
Tetracaine HCl, USP, Sterile, 20 mg. ($\frac{1}{2}$ gr.) in ampul, 10s			25	20 bot																			30 bot
Tetracaine HCl Tabs, 100 mg. ($1\frac{1}{2}$ gr.), 100s																							12 box
Tetracaine Ophth Oint., 0.5%, $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. tube, 12s																							1 bot
Tetracycline HCl for Injection, USP, 500 mg. ($7\frac{1}{2}$ gr.)																							6 box
Thiopenital Sodium for Injection, USP, 1 Gm. (15 gr.) in ampul, 25s	8	2 box	240	2 box	57	2 box																	144 bot

Nomenclature	Model 53 CDEH		Model 54 CDEH		Model 55 CDEH		Model 56 CDEH		Model 57 CDEH		Supply Addition 1		Supply Addition 2		Model 62 CDEH	
	Case No.	Quantity	Case No.	Quantity	Case No.	Quantity	Case No.	Quantity	Case No.	Quantity	Case No.	Quantity	Case No.	Quantity	Case No.	Quantity
I. PHARMACEUTICALS—Continued																
Thiopental Sodium for Injection, USP, 5 Gm. (75 gr.) in ampul, 25s															2 box	
Tolbutamide Tabs, USP, 0.5 Gm. (7½ gr.), 50s															8 bot	
Triptelenamine HCl Tabs, USP, 50 mg. (¾ gr.), 1000s															2 bot	
Tubocurarine Chloride Inj., USP, 3 mg. (½ gr.) per ml., 10 ml. bottle, 6s															8 box	
Water for Injection, Sterile, USP, 5 ml. ampul, 25s														144 box	144 box	
Water for Injection, Sterile, USP, 30 ml. bottle, 25s							21	2 box		20	2 box					
Water for Injection, Sterile, USP, 50 ml. bottle, 25s	17	2 box	1	2 box	1	2 box										
Zinc Oxide, USP, 1 lb.															1 bot	
Zinc Oxide Oint., USP, 1 lb.															3 jar	
II. HOSPITAL SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT																
Bag, Hot Water-Ice, Rubber, 2 qt.															36 ea	
Bag, Sand, 3 x 4 x 8 in., empty														12 ea	12 ea	
Bag, Sand, 4 x 5 x 18 in., empty														12 ea	12 ea	

Basin, Enesis, CRS or Enamelware	2, 4, 5, 6, 8	60 ea	210, 250, 226, 419	60 ea	287	60 ea	3, 4, 8, 22	60 ea	4, 8, 21	60 ea				60 ea
Basin, Wash, Aluminum, 12¼ in. diam by 4½ in. high														50 ea
Basin, Wash, CRS, 7 qt.	2, 4, 5, 10	18 ea	73	18 ea	18	18 ea	149	18 ea	125	18 ea				18 ea
Bedpan, CRS or Enamelware, 7 qt.	347/349	36 ea	246 393/394A	36 ea	61/63	36 ea	150/152	36 ea	126/128	36 ea				36 ea
Bottle, Dropper, Glass, Prescription, ½ oz., 12s											6 box			6 box
Bottle, Screw Cap, Jug Type, 1 gal.	105/109	20 ea	81/87	28 ea	241/247	28 ea	166/172	28 ea	145/151	28 ea				28 ea
Bottle, Screw Cap, Prescription, 2 oz., 72s											2 pkg			2 pkg
Bottle, Screw Cap, Prescription, 4 oz., 72s											4 pkg			4 pkg
Bottle, Screw Cap, Prescription, 8 oz., 36s	114	2 pkg	28	2 pkg	10	2 pkg	173	2 pkg	152	2 pkg				1 pkg
Bottle, Screw Cap, Prescription, 16 oz., 18s	115/116	4 pkg	29/30	4 pkg	3/4	4 pkg	174/175	4 pkg	153/154	4 pkg				4 pkg
Bottle, Screw Cap, Prescription, 32 oz.	1, 117	36 ea	31/33	36 ea	11/12	48 ea	15, 176	30 ea	155/156	36 ea		6 ea		54 ea
Bowl, Gauze Pad, CRS, 6¼ by 3½ in.	201	24 ea	74	24 ea	274	24 ea	153	24 ea	158	24 ea				24 ea
Brush, Sanitary, Bedpan														12 ea
Brush, Scrub, Nylon (Surgeon's Hand Brush)	17	12 ea	120	12 ea	27	12 ea	20	12 ea	19	12 ea				36 ea
Burner, Alcohol (See Section VII)														
Clamp, Rubber Tubing (See Section VII)														
Connector, Elastic Tubing, Branched, Glass, Y-shaped, 8 mm. O.D.					27	36 ea	16	36 ea	15	36 ea				36 ea
Connector, Elastic Tubing, Straight, Glass 3-in-1, or plastic 5-in-1					20	36 ea	18	36 ea	17	36 ea				50 ea
Container, Dressing, CRM, 12 in. diam. by 12 in. high (for sterilizer)	142/150	27 ea	51/59	27 ea	259/267	27 ea	329/337	27 ea	161/169	27 ea				

Nomenclature	Model 53 CDEH		Model 54 CDEH		Model 55 CDEH		Model 56 CDEH		Model 57 CDEH		Supply Addition 1		Supply Addition 2		Model 62 CDEH	
	Case No.	Quantity	Case No.	Quantity	Case No.	Quantity	Case No.	Quantity	Case No.	Quantity	Case No.	Quantity	Case No.	Quantity	Case No.	Quantity
II. HOSPITAL SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT—Continued																
Cot, Folding, Canvas Cover, Wood Frame	231/330	200 ea	280/379	200 ea	105/204	200 ea	194/293	200 ea	170/269	200 ea					200 ea	
Cot, Litter, Aluminum, Double Decked, with wheels															6 ea	
Crutch, Adjustable, Wood																
Cup, Paper, Hot Food or Drink, 8 oz., 50s	344	20 box	92	20 box	275	20 box	165	20 box	270	20 box			24 pr		24 pr	
Cup, Paper, Medicine Cup, 1 oz., graduated, 100s															20 box	
Cup, Paper, Portion Cup (souffle), 1 oz., 250s															50 box	
Cup, Paper, Portion Cup (souffle), 1 oz., 250s															20 box	
Frame, Overhead, Hospital Bed, Wood, Balkan Type, with tackle block and cord															10 ea	
Funnel, Aluminum or Enamelware, 5 in.	1	4 ea	33	4 ea	5	4 ea	1	6 ea	1	6 ea					6 ea	
Graduate, Liquid, Conical, CRM, 500 ml.													1 ea		1 ea	
Graduate, Liquid, Conical, CRM, 1000 ml.													8 ea		8 ea	
Graduate, Liquid, Conical, Glass, 25 ml.													2 ea		2 ea	
Graduate, Liquid, Conical, Glass, 100 ml.															2 ea	
Graduate, Liquid, Conical, Glass, 250 ml.	1	4 ea	33	4 ea	5	4 ea	1	4 ea	1	4 ea					2 ea	
Graduate, Liquid, Conical, Glass, 500 ml.															2 ea	
Graduate, Liquid, Conical, Glass, 1000 ml.	1	2 ea	33	2 ea	5	2 ea	1	2 ea	1	2 ea					1 ea	

Irrigator, CRM or Enamelware, 2 qt.	206/207	24 ea	75/76	24 ea	32/33	24 ea	154/155	24 ea	280/281	24 ea					24 ea
Jar, Forceps, CRS, 2½ in. diam. by 7½ in. high															12 ea
Jar, Surgical Dressing, Aluminum, Nesting														24 ea	24 ea
Lid, Metal Pail, CRS															12 ea
Light, Surgical, Stand	124/127	4 ea	192/194	3 ea	305/313	3 ea	124/126	3 ea	282/287	3 ea					6 ea
Liner, Bedpan, Paper															3000 ea
Litter, Folding, Rigid Pole	208/211	24 ea	255/260	24 ea	66/69	24 ea	190/193	24 ea	288/299	24 ea					24 ea
Medicine Glass, Graduated, 1 oz.	1	96 ea	33	96 ea	5	96 ea	1	96 ea	1	96 ea					96 ea
Nozzle, Rectal Irrigating, Adult														12 ea	12 ea
Nozzle, Vaginal Irrigating, Adult														12 ea	12 ea
Pad, Heating, Chemical, Complete	212/213	96 ea	77/78, 119	100 ea	276/277	96 ea	156/157	96 ea	300/301	96 ea					
Pail, CRS, without lid, 12 qt.															18 ea
Pail, Enamelware, with lid, 12 qt.	202/205	16 ea	191/191A, 261/261A, 380/380A, 381/381A	16 ea	58/59	16 ea	316/317	16 ea	159/160	16 ea					
Pin, Safety, Horse Blanket, 4 in.	16	400 ea	120	400 ea	26	400 ea	14	432 ea	13	432 ea					432 ea
Pin, Safety, Large, 12s	18	30 card	120	30 card	26	30 card	11	30 card	10	30 card		452	6 card		36 card
Pin, Safety, Medium, 12s	17	30 card	120	30 card	26	30 card	9	30 card	9	30 card			6 card		36 card
Pin, Straight, Wire, 1½ in., 240s or 300s	17	30 hold	120	30 hold	26	30 hold	12	36 hold	11	36 hold					12 hold
Pipette, Dropping (Medicine Dropper), 12s	22	10 box	179	10 box	36	10 box	13	10 box	12	10 box			2 box		12 box
Pitcher, Clinical Solutions, Aluminum, 3 qt.															24 ea
Pitcher, CRM or Enamelware, 3 qt. or 4 qt.	345/346	24 ea	60, 209, 250, 266	30 ea	278	24 ea	4, 8, 22, 339	30 ea	313	24 ea					

Table, Operating, Field												
Thermometer, Clinical, Oral	15/161	5 ea	204/208	5 ea	294/298	5 ea	139/143	5 ea	342/346	5 ea		5 ea
Thermometer, Clinical, Rectal	19	40 ea	118	40 ea	26	40 ea	10	40 ea	9	40 ea		288 ea
Tip, Cane and Crutch, Rubber												36 ea
Traction Apparatus, Bone Fracture, with case												48 ea
Tray, Instrument, CRS, 8 $\frac{3}{8}$ by 5 by 2 in., with cover												2 ea
Tray, Instrument, CRS, 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ by 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ by 2 in.	22/23	18 ea	39, 211	18 ea	26, 52	18 ea	7, 9	18 ea	3, 7	18 ea		20 ea
Tray, Instrument, CRS, 19 $\frac{1}{4}$ by 12 $\frac{3}{4}$ by 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ in.	8/10, 22	18 ea										
Truck, Gas Cylinder, for Size G Cylinders	230	1 ea										18 ea
Tube, Irrigator, Valentine, Rubber, 7 ft.	17	48 ea	179	48 ea								
Urinal, Male, CRS or Enamelware	350/351	48 ea	247, 382/382A	36 ea	281	24 ea	318	36 ea	357	36 ea		24 ea
III. SURGICAL SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT												
Adapter, Catheter, 90° Elbow, 15 mm.												3 ea
Airway, Pharyngeal, Plastic, Adult-Child											12 ea	12 ea
Airway, Plastic, Large	4, 10	40 ea	209, 266	40 ea	50, 65	40 ea	7, 22	40 ea	7, 21	40 ea		24 ea
Airway, Plastic, Medium												36 ea
Airway, Plastic, Small	4, 10	40 ea	209, 266	40 ea	50, 65	40 ea	7, 22	40 ea	7, 21	40 ea		24 ea
Anesthesia Apparatus, Gas	81/83	3 ea	220/222	3 ea	54/56	3 ea	90/92	3 ea	86/88	3 ea		3 ea
Anoscope, Cylindrical, Hirschman, Medium												6 ea

Nomenclature	Model 53 CDEH		Model 54 CDEH		Model 55 CDEH		Model 56 CDEH		Model 57 CDEH		Supply Addition 1		Supply Addition 2		Model 62 CDEH	
	Case No.	Quantity	Case No.	Quantity	Case No.	Quantity	Case No.	Quantity	Case No.	Quantity	Case No.	Quantity	Case No.	Quantity	Case No.	Quantity
III. SURGICAL SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT—Continued Anoscope, Cylindrical, Hirschman, Small Applicator, Wood, Cotton Tipped End, 100s Atomizer, Medicinal, Glass, 1 oz. Blade, Safety Razor, Straight, 5s Blade, Surgical Knife, No. 10, 6s Blade, Surgical Knife, No. 11, 6s Blade, Surgical Knife, No. 12, 6s Blade, Surgical Knife, No. 15, 6s Blade, Surgical Knife, No. 21, 6s Brace, Bit, Bone, Cranial, Cushing Bulb, Rubber, for cleaning needles Bur, Cranial, Adson-Rogers, 16 mm., Enlarging Bur, Cranial, Adson-Rogers, Perforating Bur, Cranial, Hudson, 9 mm. Cannula, Tracheotomy, Metal, Jackson, Size 2 Cannula, Tracheotomy, Metal, Jackson, Size 3	19	6 pkg	117	6 pkg	25	6 pkg	9	6 pkg	9	6 pkg						3 ea
	17	15 pkg	211, 250	15 pkg	26	15 pkg	9	20 pkg	9	20 pkg						6 pkg
	10	6 pkg	210	6 pkg	51	6 pkg	5	6 pkg	5	6 pkg	452	42 pkg		20 pkg		40 pkg
	10	6 pkg	210	6 pkg	51	6 pkg	5	6 pkg	5	6 pkg			2 pkg			48 pkg
											452	18 pkg				8 pkg
																18 pkg
													24 pkg			24 pkg
	10	12 pkg	210	12 pkg	51	12 pkg	5	12 pkg	5	12 pkg						72 pkg
	8	2 ea	209	2 ea	51	2 ea	8	2 ea	8	2 ea						2 ea
													1 ea			1 ea
	8	2 ea	209	2 ea	51	2 ea	5	2 ea	5	2 ea						4 ea
	10	2 ea	209	2 ea	51	2 ea	6	2 ea	6	2 ea						
																3 ea
	4	2 ea	266	2 ea	65	2 ea	22	2 ea	21	2 ea						
	4	2 ea	266	2 ea	65	2 ea	22	2 ea	21	2 ea						12 ea

annulā, Tracheotomy, Metal, Jackson, Size 4	4	4 ea	266	4 ea	65	4 ea	22	4 ea	21	4 ea							12 ea
Cannula, Tracheotomy, Metal, Jackson, Size 5	4	3 ea	266	4 ea	65	4 ea	22	4 ea	21	4 ea							12 ea
Cannula, Tracheotomy, Metal, Jackson, Size 6	4	4 ea	266	4 ea	65	4 ea	22	4 ea	21	4 ea							12 ea
Cannula, Tracheotomy, Metal, Jackson, Size 7	4	2 ea	266	2 ea	65	2 ea	22	2 ea	21	2 ea							12 ea
Catheter, Aspirating, Oral, 10 Fr.																	6 ea
Catheter, Aspirating, Oral, 12 Fr.																	12 ea
Catheter, Aspirating, Oral, 14 Fr.																	12 ea
Catheter, Endotracheal, Oral, 16 Fr.																	3 ea
Catheter, Endotracheal, Oral, 18 Fr.																	3 ea
Catheter, Endotracheal, Oral, 20 Fr.																	3 ea
Catheter, Endotracheal, Oral, 24 Fr.																	3 ea
Catheter, Endotracheal, Oral, 26 Fr.																	3 ea
Catheter, Endotracheal, Oral, 30 Fr.																	9 ea
Catheter, Endotracheal, Oral, 34 Fr.																	9 ea
Catheter, Murphy, Nasal, 24 Fr.																	3 ea
Catheter, Murphy, Nasal, 28 Fr.																	3 ea
Catheter, Murphy, Nasal, 30 Fr.																	3 ea
Catheter, Urethral, Balloon, Foley-Wolf, Rubber, 14 Fr.																	12 ea
Catheter, Urethral, Balloon, Foley-Wolf, Rubber, 20 Fr.																	24 ea
Catheter, Urethral, Balloon, Foley-Wolf Rubber, 26 Fr.																	12 ea

Nomenclature	Model 53 CDEH		Model 54 CDEH		Model 55 CDEH		Model 56 CDEH		Model 57 CDEH		Supply Addition 1		Supply Addition 2		Model 52 CDEH	
	Case No.	Quantity	Case No.	Quantity	Case No.	Quantity	Case No.	Quantity	Case No.	Quantity	Case No.	Quantity	Case No.	Quantity	Case No.	Quantity
III. SURGICAL SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT—Continued																
Catheter, Urethral, Metal, Le Fort, 14 Fr.														1 ea		1 ea
Catheter, Urethral, Metal, Le Fort, 20 Fr.														1 ea		1 ea
Catheter, Urethral, Rubber, Mushroom Tip, Pezzer, 12 Fr.	18	10 ea	175	10 ea	36	10 ea	17	12 ea	16	12 ea						
Catheter, Urethral, Rubber, Mushroom Tip, Pezzer, 20 Fr.	17	5 ea	175	10 ea	36	10 ea	16	12 ea	15	12 ea						
Catheter, Urethral, Rubber, Robinson, 12 Fr.	18	4 ea	175	4 ea	36	4 ea	13	4 ea	12	4 ea				8 ea		12 ea
Catheter, Urethral, Rubber, Robinson, 16 Fr.	18	3 ea	175	4 ea	36	4 ea	13	4 ea	12	4 ea				8 ea		12 ea
Catheter, Urethral, Rubber, Robinson, 18 Fr.	18	4 ea	175	4 ea	36	4 ea	13	4 ea	12	4 ea				8 ea		12 ea
Catheter, Urethral, Rubber, Robinson, 20 Fr.	18	4 ea	175	4 ea	36	4 ea	13	4 ea	12	4 ea				8 ea		12 ea
Catheter, Urethral, Rubber, Robinson, 22 Fr.	18	4 ea	175	4 ea	36	4 ea	13	4 ea	12	4 ea				8 ea		12 ea
Catheter, Urethral, Rubber, Robinson, 24 Fr.	18	4 ea	175	4 ea	36	4 ea	13	4 ea	12	4 ea				8 ea		12 ea
Chisel, Bone, Smith-Petersen, ½ in.																1 ea
Chisel, Bone, Smith-Petersen, ¾ in.																1 ea
Chisel, Bone, Stille, 18 mm.	10	3 ea	210	3 ea	51	3 ea	6	3 ea	6	3 ea						

Clamp, Intestinal Anastomosis, Rankin	8	2 ea	209	2 ea	51	2 ea	8	2 ea	8	2 ea								2 ea
Clip, Suture, Michel, 14 mm., 100s																	3 pkg	
Clipper, Hair, Surgical, Hand Operated	2	2 ea	250	2 ea	60	2 ea	4	2 ea										
Conductor, Bone Cutting Wire Saw, Bailey	10	2 ea	211	2 ea	52	2 ea	8	2 ea										
Connector, Straight, 5 by 15 mm.																		3 ea
Connector, Straight, 6 by 15 mm.																		3 ea
Connector, Straight, 7 by 15 mm.																		3 ea
Connector, Straight, 8 by 15 mm.																		3 ea
Connector, Straight, 10 by 15 mm.																		3 ea
Connector, Y, Aluminum, Inhaler																		
Cuff, Catheter, $\frac{3}{8}$ in. (30 Fr.)																		
Cuff, Catheter, $\frac{7}{16}$ in. (34 Fr.)																		9 ea
Curette, Uterine, Blunt, Thomas, Irrigating, Medium	10	1 ea	210	1 ea	51	1 ea	5	1 ea										9 ea
Curette, Uterine, Blunt, Thomas, Size 4																	1 ea	
Curette, Uterine, Sharp, Sims, Size 4	10	1 ea	210	1 ea	51	1 ea	7	1 ea									1 ea	2 ea
Cutter, Bone Pin, Steinman, 18 in.																	1 ea	
Depressor, Tongue, Metal, Weder, Small																	2 ea	
Depressor, Tongue, Wood, 100s	4, 19	5 box	117, 266	5 box	25, 65	5 box	14, 22	5 box									31 box	36 box
Dilator, Uterine, Goodell, 13½ in.																	1 ea	
Dilator Set, Uterine, Hank, Set of 6																		1 set
Director and Tongue Tie, 5½ in.	8	3 ea	210	3 ea	51	3 ea	5	3 ea									3 ea	6 ea
Drainage and Suction Apparatus, Wangersteen-Phelan Type	90/104	15 ea	155/174	10 ea	221/240	10 ea	99/118	10 ea										10 ea

Nomenclature	Model 53 CDEH		Model 54 CDEH		Model 55 CDEH		Model 56 CDEH		Model 57 CDEH		Supply Addition 1		Supply Addition 2		Model 62 CDEH	
	Case No.	Quantity	Case No.	Quantity	Case No.	Quantity	Case No.	Quantity	Case No.	Quantity	Case No.	Quantity	Case No.	Quantity	Case No.	Quantity
III. SURGICAL SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT—Continued																
Drill, Hand, Bone, Smedberg																2 ea
Drill, Twist, Bone, 1/8 in. diam., 3 in. long																2 ea
Drill, Twist, Bone, 5/32 in. diam., 3 in. long																2 ea
Drill, Wire, Bone, Kirschner, 9 by 0.045 in., 12s.																3 pkg
Drill, Wire, Bone, Kirschner, 9 by 0.062 in., 12s																3 pkg
Dusting Powder, Absorbable, USP, 1 1/2 gm., 288s																24 box
Dusting Powder, Absorbable, USP, 5 lb.																4 can
Elevator, Periosteal, Double Ended, Blunt, Sayre, 6 1/2 in.	8	3 ea	210	3 ea	51	3 ea	7	3 ea	7	3 ea						3 ea
Filiform, Urethral, Le Fort, Woven, 3 Fr.																1 ea
Filiform, Urethral, Le Fort, Woven, 6 Fr.																1 ea
Forceps, Bone Cutting, Curved, Liston-Stille, 10 1/4 in.																2 ea
Forceps, Bone Holding, Straight, Kern, 8 1/2 in.																4 ea
Forceps, Dressing, Straight, 5 1/2 in.											452	36 ea				36 ea

Forceps, Dressing, Straight, 10 in.	10	9 ea	210	9 ea	51	9 ea	5	9 ea	5	9 ea						12 ea
Forceps, Dressing, Straight, Cushing, 7 in.													452	12 ea		12 ea
Forceps, Intratracheal Catheter, Magill																3 ea
Forceps, Fixation, Straight, Graefe, 4½ in.																4 ea
Forceps, Gall Duet, Curved, Lahey, 7¼ in.																6 ea
Forceps, Gauze Pad Holding, Straight, Foerster, 9½ in.	15	24 ea	117	24 ea	25	24 ea	16	24 ea	15	24 ea						36 ea
Forceps, Hemostatic, Curved, Halstead, Mosquito, 5 in.																36 ea
Forceps, Hemostatic, Curved, Kelly, 5½ in.	9, 18	90 ea	117, 210	90 ea	25, 51	90 ea	7, 15	84 ea	7, 14	84 ea			452	24 ea		108 ea
Forceps, Hemostatic, Curved, Mayo-Carmalt, 8 in.	9, 19	45 ea	117, 210	45 ea	25, 51	45 ea	6, 19	48 ea	6, 18	48 ea						
Forceps, Hemostatic, Curved, Pean, Hysterectomy Clamp, 9 in.	10	6 ea	210	6 ea	51	6 ea	6	6 ea	6	6 ea						10 ea
Forceps, Hemostatic, Curved, Rochester-Pean, 6¼ in.																
Forceps, Hemostatic, Straight, Halstead, Mosquito, 5 in.																48 ea
Forceps, Hemostatic, Straight, Kelly, 5½ in.	8, 18	90 ea	117, 210	90 ea	25, 51	90 ea	7, 17	84 ea	7, 16	84 ea			452	36 ea		120 ea
Forceps, Hemostatic, Straight, Rochester-Ochsner, 7¼ in.	8, 19	45 ea	117, 210	45 ea	25, 51	45 ea	8, 20	48 ea	8, 19	48 ea						48 ea
Forceps, Intestinal, Straight, Babcock, 7¾ in.																12 ea
Forceps, Kidney Pedicle, Curved, Guyon-Pean, 9 in.																4 ea
Forceps, Obstetrical, Curved, Simpson, 14 in.	9	2 ea	210	2 ea	51	2 ea	7	2 ea	7	2 ea						2 ea
Forceps, Splinter, Tweezers, 3½ in.	16	3 ea	117	3 ea	25	3 ea	11	3 ea	10	3 ea						3 ea

Nomenclature	Model 53 CDEH		Model 54 CDEH		Model 55 CDEH		Model 56 CDEH		Model 57 CDEH		Supply Addition 1		Supply Addition 2		Model 62 CDEH	
	Case No.	Quantity	Case No.	Quantity	Case No.	Quantity	Case No.	Quantity	Case No.	Quantity	Case No.	Quantity	Case No.	Quantity	Case No.	Quantity
III. SURGICAL SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT—Continued																
Forceps, Suture Clip, Applying and Removing, Michel																3 ea
Forceps, Tissue, Pivoted Type, Allis, Straight, 6 in.																36 ea
Forceps, Tissue, Pivoted Type, Judd-Allis, Straight, 7½ in.	8	35 ea	210	36 ea	51	36 ea	8	36 ea	8	36 ea						
Forceps, Tissue, Tweezers Type, Adson, 4½ in.																8 ea
Forceps, Tissue, Tweezers Type, Straight, 5½ in.	10	16 ea	210	16 ea	51	16 ea	8	16 ea	8	16 ea	452	2 ea				18 ea
Forceps, Towel, Backhaus, 3½ in.	8	30 ea	209	30 ea	51	30 ea	7	30 ea	7	30 ea						36 ea
Forceps, Towel, Backhaus, 5¼ in.																36 ea
Forceps, Uterine Packing, Curved, Bozeman, 10 in.	10	1 ea	210	1 ea	51	1 ea	6	1 ea	6	1 ea						1 ea
Forceps, Uterine, Tenaculum Type, Curved, Skene, 9½ in.																2 ea
Gag, Metal, Ratch and Pawl, Denhardt																1 ea
Gloves, Surgeons', Non-allergenic, Neoprene, Size 8																36 pr
Gloves, Surgeons', Rubber, Size 6½																72 pr
Gloves, Surgeons', Rubber, Size 7	20	72 pr	178	72 pr	37	72 pr	12	72 pr	11	72 pr						72 pr

Gloves, Surgeons', Rubber, Size 7½	14, 20	72 pr	178	72 pr	37	72 pr	12	72 pr	11	72 pr			360 pr
Gloves, Surgeons', Rubber, Size 8		20	72 pr	178	72 pr	37	72 pr	12	72 pr	11	72 pr		120 pr
Gloves, Surgeons', Rubber, Size 8½		20	72 pr	178	72 pr	37	72 pr	12	72 pr	11	72 pr		36 pr
Gouge, Bone, Orthopedic, 6 mm.												1 ea	1 ea
Handle, Bone Cutting Wire Saw, Gigli	10	2 pr	211	2 pr	52	2 pr	6	2 pr	6	2 pr			2 pr
Handle, Surgical Knife, Narrow Nose, No. 3	9	12 ea	210	12 ea	51	12 ea	6	12 ea	6	12 ea	452	14 ea	24 ea
Handle, Surgical Knife, Wide Nose, No. 4	9	12 ea	210	12 ea	51	12 ea	6	12 ea	6	12 ea			18 ea
Headband, Mirror, Leather													4 ea
Holder, Suture Needle, Hegar-Mayo, 7 in.	9	12 ea	210	12 ea	51	12 ea	8	12 ea	8	12 ea	452	12 ea	24 ea
Holder, Suture Needle, Masson, 10½ in.	10	12 ea	210	12 ea	51	12 ea	6	12 ea	6	12 ea			3 ea
Inhalator, Single, for Oxygen	110	4 ea	150, 175	5 ea	29	5 ea	17, 319	5 ea	115	5 ea			4 ea
Inhaler, Anesthesia, Yankauer	8	6 ea	210	6 ea	51	6 ea	7	6 ea	7	6 ea			6 ea
Knife, Craftsman's, Rigid Blade, 1½ in. blade	19	6 ea	113	6 ea	20	6 ea	13	6 ea	12	6 ea			4 ea
Knife, Ear, Myringotome, Sexton, 7 mm.												2 ea	2 ea
Laryngoscope, MacIntosh Type, Complete													3 ea
Ligature, Umbilical, Sterile, ⅙ in. by 18 in., 12s	8	2 pkg	211	2 pkg	52	2 pkg	5	2 pkg	5	2 pkg			6 pkg
Light, Head, Diagnostic													4 ea
Magnifier, Binocular, Beebe, Spectacle Design	17	2 ea	117	2 ea	25	2 ea	16	2 ea	15	2 ea			2 ea
Mallet, Bone Surgery, Kirk, Metal													2 ea
Manometer, Spinal Fluid, Water Type	16	5 ea	117	5 ea	25	5 ea	13	5 ea	12	5 ea			6 ea

Nomenclature	Model 53 CDEH		Model 54 CDEH		Model 55 CDEH		Model 56 CDEH		Model 57 CDEH		Supply Addition 1		Supply Addition 2		Model 52 CDEH	
	Case No.	Quantity	Case No.	Quantity	Case No.	Quantity	Case No.	Quantity	Case No.	Quantity	Case No.	Quantity	Case No.	Quantity	Case No.	Quantity
III. SURGICAL SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT—Continued																
Mirror, Headband, $3\frac{1}{4}$ in. diam., $\frac{1}{2}$ in. opening															4 ea	
Mirror, Laryngeal, Size 1																
Needle, Hypo, Anesthesia, 20 Gage, 3 in.	17	35 ea	117	36 ea	25	36 ea	9	36 ea	9	36 ea				2 ea		
Needle, Hypo, Pneumothorax, 13 Gage, $3\frac{1}{4}$ in., 12s																
Needle, Hypo, Reg. Bevel, 20 Gage, $1\frac{1}{2}$ in., 12s	19	6 box	117	12 box	25	12 box	20	12 box	19	12 box	452	18 box		6 box	36 box	
Needle, Hypo, Reg. Bevel, 22 Gage, 1 in., 12s														6 box	6 box	
Needle, Hypo, Reg. Bevel, 23 Gage, $\frac{3}{4}$ in., 12s															36 box	
Needle, Hypo, Reg. Bevel, 25 Gage, $\frac{1}{4}$ in., 12s														1 box	1 box	
Needle, Hypo, Short Bevel, 20 Gage, $3\frac{1}{2}$ in., 12s															12 box	
Needle, Hypo, Short Bevel, 22 Gage, $1\frac{1}{4}$ in., 12s															12 box	
Needle, Hypo, Spinal Puncture, 20 Gage, $3\frac{1}{2}$ in.	19	6 ea	117	6 ea	25	6 ea	10	6 ea	9	6 ea				6 ea	12 ea	
Needle, Hypo, Spinal Puncture, 22 Gage, $3\frac{1}{2}$ in.														6 ea	12 ea	
Needle, Hypo, Spinal Puncture, 24 Gage, $3\frac{1}{2}$ in.														6 ea	6 ea	

Nomenclature	Model 53 CDEH		Model 54 CDEH		Model 55 CDEH		Model 56 CDEH		Model 57 CDEH		Supply Addition 1		Supply Addition 2		Model 52 CDEH	
	Case No.	Quantity	Case No.	Quantity	Case No.	Quantity	Case No.	Quantity	Case No.	Quantity	Case No.	Quantity	Case No.	Quantity	Case No.	Quantity
III. SURGICAL SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT—Continued																
Otoscope and Dphthalmoscope Set	18	2 set	117	2 set	25	2 set	19	2 set	18	2 set						6 set
Pencil, Skin Marking, Red and Blue														12 ea		12 ea
Pin, Bone, Trocar Pt., Steinmann, 5 in. long, $\frac{1}{8}$ in. diam.																24 ea
Pin, Bone, Trocar Pt., Steinmann, 8 in. long, $\frac{5}{32}$ in. diam.																24 ea
Probe, General Operating, 8 in.	10	3 ea	210	6 ea	51	6 ea	7	6 ea	7	6 ea				6 ea		12 ea
Razor, Safety, Straight Type, with 10 blades	2, 10	5 ea	211, 250	5 ea	26	5 ea	18	6 ea	17	6 ea						6 ea
Retractor, Abdominal, Bailfour, 6 blades	9	2 ea	211	2 ea	52	2 ea	8	2 ea	8	2 ea						3 ea
Retractor, Abdominal, Deaver, 12 in. long, 1 in. wide blade																6 ea
Retractor, Abdominal, Deaver, 12 in. long, 2 in. wide blade																6 ea
Retractor, General Operating, Volkman, 4 sharp prongs	10	6 ea	211	6 ea	52	6 ea	8	6 ea	8	6 ea				2 ea		8 ea
Retractor, Mastoid, Pivot-Joint Handle, Weitlaner																3 ea
Retractor, Rib, Finocchiato														2 ea		2 ea
Retractor Set, Abdominal, Double-ended, Richardson-Eastman, Set of 2	10	6 set	211	6 set	52	6 set	7	6 set	7	6 set						6 set
Retractor Set, General Operating, Flexible, Copper, Set of 2														3 set		3 set

Nomenclature	Model 53 CDEH		Model 54 CDEH		Model 55 CDEH		Model 56 CDEH		Model 57 CDEH		Supply Addition 1		Supply Addition 2		Model 62 CDEH	
	Case No.	Quantity	Case No.	Quantity	Case No.	Quantity	Case No.	Quantity	Case No.	Quantity	Case No.	Quantity	Case No.	Quantity	Case No.	Quantity
III. SURGICAL SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT—Continued																%
Sigmoidoscope, Pneumatic, 63 Fr., with lighting system																1 ea
Sound, Uterine, Simpson																1 ea
Speculum, Vaginal, Pivoted Blades, Graves, 4 in. blade	8	3 ea	211	3 ea	52	3 ea	7	3 ea	7	3 ea						3 ea
Sphygmomanometer, Aneroid	2, 4, 16	16 ea	175, 250, 275	16 ea	38, 60, 70	16 ea	4, 18, 22	16 ea	4, 17, 21	16 ea						12 ea
Splint, Arm, Plastic, Adult	4	12 ea	275	12 ea	70	12 ea	23	12 ea	22	12 ea				6 ea		18 ea
Splint, Hand, Mason-Allen, Aluminum																48 ea
Splint, Leg, Adult, Plywood or Aluminum			267/267A	12 ea	64	12 ea	23	12 ea	22	12 ea						
Splint, Leg, Thomas, Half Ring, Carbon Steel	111	12 ea									517	12 ea				18 ea
Splint, Wire, Ladder, 3½ in. by 31 in.																24 ea
Splint Attachment, Leg, Pearson											452	24 ea				18 ea
Splint, Support and Footrest, Leg, 15½ in. long											450	18 ea				18 ea
Spreader, Plaster Cast, Hennig																1 ea
Stethoscope, Bell-Diaphragm Type	2, 3, 16	16 ea	179, 250, 275	16 ea	367	16 ea	4, 19, 22	16 ea	4, 18, 21	16 ea						18 ea
Stone, Sharpening, Mounted, 1 by 2 by 7 in.																3 ea
Stylet, Catheter, Malleable, Straight	18	4 ea	118	4 ea	25	4 ea	17	4 ea	16	4 ea						6 ea

Suction and Pressure Apparatus, Portable	112, 113	2 ea	130, 131	2 ea	30, 31	2 ea	88, 89	2 ea	116, 117	2 ea	6 ea
Suture, Absorbable, Boilable, Mild Treatment, Size 0, 18 in., armed (half-curved), 12s	10	6 pkg	211	6 pkg	52	6 pkg	6	6 pkg	6	6 pkg	
Suture, Absorbable, Boilable, Mild Treatment, Size 0, 27 in., armed ($\frac{1}{2}$ cir.), 12s	10	6 pkg	211	6 pkg	52	6 pkg	8	6 pkg	8	6 pkg	
Suture, Absorbable, Boilable, Plain, Size 0, 18 in., armed, 12s	10	6 pkg	211	6 pkg	52	6 pkg	8	6 pkg	8	6 pkg	
Suture, Absorbable, Nonboilable, Medium Treatment, Size 00, 27 in., armed, 12s	8	12 pkg	211	12 pkg	52	12 pkg	6	12 pkg	6	12 pkg	12 pkg
Suture, Absorbable, Nonboilable, Medium Treatment, Size 0, 60 in., unarmed, 12s											6 pkg
Suture, Absorbable, Nonboilable, Medium Treatment, Size 1, 60 in., unarmed, 12s	8	6 pkg	211	6 pkg	52	6 pkg	5	6 pkg	5	6 pkg	6 pkg
Suture, Absorbable, Nonboilable, Mild Treatment, Size 0, 27 in., armed ($\frac{1}{2}$ cir.), 12s	10	6 pkg	211	6 pkg	52	6 pkg					6 pkg
Suture, Absorbable, Nonboilable, Mild Treatment, Size 0, 18 in., armed (half-curved), 12s											6 pkg
Suture, Absorbable, Nonboilable, Mild Treatment, Size 0, 27 in., armed ($\frac{1}{2}$ cir.), 12s											6 pkg
Suture, Absorbable, Nonboilable, Plain, Size 00, 60 in., unarmed, 12s											6 pkg
Suture, Absorbable, Nonboilable, Plain, Size 0, 27 in., armed, 12s											6 pkg
Suture, Absorbable, Nonboilable, Plain, Size 1, 60 in., unarmed, 12s											4 pkg
Suture, Nonabsorbable, Corrosion-Resisting Steel, No. 28 Stubbs (Size 0), 1 oz.										3 spool	3 spool

Nomenclature	Model 53 CDEH		Model 54 CDEH		Model 55 CDEH		Model 56 CDEH		Model 57 CDEH		Supply Addition 1		Supply Addition 2		Model 52 CDEH	
	Case No.	Quantity	Case No.	Quantity	Case No.	Quantity	Case No.	Quantity	Case No.	Quantity	Case No.	Quantity	Case No.	Quantity	Case No.	Quantity
III. SURGICAL SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT—Continued Suture, Nonabsorbable, Corrosion-Resisting Steel, No. 22 Stubbs (Size 5), 4 oz. Suture, Nonabsorbable, Cotton, White, Size 0, 100 yd. Suture, Nonabsorbable, Cotton, White, Size 1, 100 yd. Suture, Nonabsorbable, Silk, Black, Braided, Size 000, 40 in., unarmed, 12s Suture, Nonabsorbable, Silk, Black, Braided, Size 000, 25 yd. Suture, Nonabsorbable, Silk, Black, Braided, Size 0, 25 yd. Suture, Nonabsorbable, Silk, Black, Braided, Size 1, 25 yd. Suture, Nonabsorbable, Silk, Black, Twisted, Size 5-0, 18 in., armed, 12s Syringe, Glass, Bulb, Rubber Bulb and Tip, 4 oz. Syringe, Luer, Glass, 2 ml. Syringe, Luer, Glass, 10 ml. Syringe, Luer, Glass, 20 ml. Syringe, Luer, Glass, 30 ml.	10	3 coil	211	3 coil	52	3 coil	6	3 coil	6	3 coil				3 coil		6 coil
	8	6 spool	211	6 spool	52	6 spool	7	6 spool	7	6 spool						6 spool
	9	6 spool	211	6 spool	52	6 spool	6	6 spool	6	6 spool						
														4 pkg		4 pkg
														1 spool		1 spool
	9	12 spool	211	12 spool	52	12 spool	7	12 spool	7	12 spool						6 spool
	9	12 spool	211	12 spool	52	12 spool	7	12 spool	7	12 spool						12 spool
																18 pkg
	16	24 ea	175	24 ea	38	24 ea	12	24 ea	11	24 ea						48 ea
																276 ea
											452	36 ea				36 ea
																24 ea
	17	10 ea	118	10 ea	25	10 ea	19	12 ea	18	12 ea	452	6 ea				18 ea

Nomenclature	Model 53 CDEH		Model 54 CDEH		Model 55 CDEH		Model 56 CDEH		Model 57 CDEH		Supply Addition 1		Supply Addition 2		Model 62 CDEH	
	Case No.	Quantity	Case No.	Quantity	Case No.	Quantity	Case No.	Quantity	Case No.	Quantity	Case No.	Quantity	Case No.	Quantity	Case No.	Quantity
IV. SURGICAL DRESSING AND TEXTILE PRODUCTS																
Adhesive Plaster, 12 in. by 10 yd., cut in assorted widths	2, 3, 9, 12	15 roll	185, 240, 250, 275	15 roll	45, 57, 60, 70	15 roll	4, 7, 19, 22	15 roll	4, 7, 18, 21	15 roll				48 roll		48 roll
Ball, Absorbent Cotton, 1½ in. in diam., 4000s	13	2 pkg	65	2 pkg	15	2 pkg	11	2 pkg	10	2 pkg				2 pkg		4 pkg
Bandage, Absorbent, Adhesive, ¾ by 3 in., 100s	4, 20	9 box	185, 275	10 box	45, 70	10 box	12, 22	10 box	11, 21	10 box						12 box
Bandage, Cotton, Elastic, 3 in. by 5½ yd., 12s	18	2 pkg	114	2 pkg	19	2 pkg	18	2 pkg	17	2 pkg						
Bandage, Cotton, Elastic, 6 in. by 5½ yd., 12s	14	2 pkg	114	2 pkg	22	2 pkg	18	2 pkg	17	2 pkg						
Bandage, Cotton, Plaster of Paris Impregnated, Arm Splint, 4 by 15 in., 50s																12 box
Bandage, Cotton, Plaster of Paris Impregnated, Leg Splint, 5 by 30 in., 50s																6 box
Bandage, Cotton, Plaster of Paris Impregnated, Rolled, 3 in. by 3 yd., 12s	77	24 pkg	152, 176	30 pkg	217	24 pkg	84	24 pkg	81	24 pkg	498/495	36 pkg				54 pkg
Bandage, Cotton, Plaster of Paris Impregnated, Rolled, 6 in. by 5 yd., 12s	78	8 pkg	153, 176	10 pkg	218	8 pkg	85	8 pkg	82	8 pkg						36 pkg
Bandage, Gauze, Roller, 2 in. by 6 yd., 12s	4, 14	10 pkg	114, 266	10 pkg	22, 65	10 pkg	10, 12, 22	12 pkg	9, 11, 21	12 pkg	451	24 pkg				36 pkg
Bandage, Gauze, Roller, 3 in. by 10 yd., 12s	4, 23	10 pkg	114, 266	10 pkg	22, 65	10 pkg	18, 22	12 pkg	17, 21	12 pkg	495	48 pkg				60 pkg
Bandage, Gauze, Roller, 4 in. by 10 yd., 12s	4, 23	10 pkg	114, 266	10 pkg	22, 65	10 pkg	16, 22	12 pkg	15, 21	12 pkg	496/497	48 pkg				48 pkg

Bandage, Muslin, Triangular, 37 by 37 by 52 in.	4	50 ea	266	50 ea	70	50 ea	22	50 ea	21	50 ea	451	100 ea		144 ea
Blanket, Bed, Paper	162/166	240 ea	264/265, 395/400, 419	220 ea	89/93	240 ea	160/164	240 ea	129/133	240 ea				
Blanket, Bed, Wool	167/177	220 ea	262, 383/392	220 ea	94/104	220 ea	341/351	220 ea	134/144	220 ea	518/526	180 ea		400 ea
Buckle, Textile Webbing, 1½, 144s											451	1 pkg		1 pkg
Cap, Operating, Surgical, Medium or Large	9	50 ea	211	50 ea	52	50 ea	7	48 ea	7	48 ea			24 ea	72 ea
Cellulose, Absorbent, Surgical, Rolled, 12 in. by 6 ft., 2 lb.	11	10 pkg	62	10 pkg	13, 14, 28	10 pkg	10, 25	10 pkg	9, 14	10 pkg				12 pkg
Compress and Bandage, Field, 18 by 22 in. compress	2, 79	30 ea	63, 115	30 ea	219	24 ea	86	24 ea	83	24 ea	500/504	120 ea		144 ea
Compress and Bandage, Field, 22 by 36 in. compress	2, 80	15 ea	64, 115	15 ea	220	12 ea	87	12 ea	84	12 ea	505/509	60 ea		72 ea
Diaper, Infant, Cotton, 30 by 27 in.														144 ea
Drape, Surgical, Cotton, 24 by 24 in.	12	48 ea	118	50 ea	26	50 ea	19	48 ea	18	48 ea				72 ea
Drape, Surgical, Cotton, 34 by 66 in.	178/179	96 ea	68/69, 118	100 ea	269/270	96 ea	145/146	96 ea	271/272	96 ea				90 ea
Drape, Surgical, Cotton, 72 by 94 in.	180/181	48 ea	70/72	50 ea	271/273	54 ea	147/148	48 ea	273/274	36 ea			12 ea	48 ea
Dressing, First Aid, Field, 4 by 7 in.											511	288 ea		96 ea
Dressing, First Aid, Field, 7½ by 8 in.											510	288 ea		96 ea
Felt, Sheet, Wool, Gray, ½ in. thick, 36 in. wide														10 yd
Gauze, Absorbent, 36 in. by 5 yd.	19	5 pkg	115	5 pkg	23	5 pkg	13	5 pkg	12	5 pkg				
Gauze, Absorbent, 36 in. by 25 yd.											451	24 pkg		24 pkg
Gown, Operating, Surgical, Medium or Large	182/185	200 ea	88/91	200 ea	46/49	200 ea	177/180	200 ea	276/279	200 ea				180 ea

Nomenclature	Model 53 CDEH		Model 54 CDEH		Model 55 CDEH		Model 56 CDEH		Model 57 CDEH		Supply Addition 1		Supply Addition 2		Model 52 CDEH	
	Case No.	Quantity	Case No.	Quantity	Case No.	Quantity	Case No.	Quantity	Case No.	Quantity	Case No.	Quantity	Case No.	Quantity	Case No.	Quantity
IV. SURGICAL DRESSING AND TEXTILE PRODUCTS—Continued																
Gown, Patient, Large																
Mask, Surgical, Gauze, 120s	9	4 pkg	209	5 pkg	50	5 pkg	6	5 pkg	6	5 pkg						400 ea
Pack, Gauze, Abdominal, Radiopaque, 4 by 18 in., 100s	19	1 pkg	115	1 pkg	23	1 pkg	13	1 pkg	12	1 pkg						7 pkg
Pad, Abdominal, 8 by 10 in., 50s	23	2 pkg	115	2 pkg	23	2 pkg	18	2 pkg	17	2 pkg						2 pkg
Pad, Abdominal, 12 by 16 in., 20s	23	2 pkg	117	2 pkg	23	2 pkg	14	2 pkg	13	2 pkg						10 pkg
Pad, Cotton, Gauze Covered, Eye Pad, 2½ by 2½ in., 50s																
Pad, Gauze, Surgical, 8 Ply, 4 by 4 in., 200s	2, 4, 12	30 pkg	116, 250, 266	30 pkg	17, 24, 60, 55	30 pkg	4, 9, 11, 23	40 pkg	4, 9, 10, 22	40 pkg						6 pkg
Pad, Gauze, Surgical, 12 Ply, 2 by 2 in., 100s	2, 4, 11	15 pkg	115, 250, 266	15 pkg	28, 60, 65	15 pkg	4, 11, 22	15 pkg	4, 10, 21	15 pkg	451	15 pkg				30 pkg
Pad, Gauze, Surgical, 12 Ply, Radiopaque, 4 by 8 in., 100s																
Pad, Sanitary, Heavy, 12s	13, 14	25 pkg	50	25 pkg	16, 22	25 pkg	9	25 pkg	85	24 pkg						20 pkg
Pillow, Bed, Feather or Synthetic Filler	186/195	200 ea	402/411	200 ea	79/88	200 ea	295/304	200 ea	302/311	200 ea						48 pkg
Pillowcase, Cotton	196	240 ea	412	200 ea	75	200 ea	305	240 ea	312	240 ea						240 ea
Plastic Sheet (See Section II)																
Sheet, Bed, Cotton, 72 by 106 in.	197/200	200 ea	413/416	200 ea	71/74	200 ea	306/309	200 ea	316/319	200 ea						400 ea

Stockinet, Surgical, 3 in. by 25 yd.	14	1 roll	116	1 roll	24	1 roll	20	1 roll	19	1 roll	452	1 roll	2 roll
Stockinet, Surgical, 6 in. by 25 yd.	14	1 roll	116	1 roll	24	1 roll	20	1 roll	19	1 roll	452	3 roll	4 roll
Stockinet, Surgical, 10 in. by 25 yd.	14	1 roll	116	1 roll	24	1 roll	20	1 roll	19	1 roll	450	1 roll	2 roll
Towel, Bath, White	5, 7	50 ea	417	50 ea	76	50 ea	310	50 ea	347	60 ea			288 ea
Towel, Hand, Huck, 17 by 36 in.	6	200 ea	418	200 ea	77/78	200 ea	3	200 ea	348	288 ea			360 ea
Towel, Toweling, Crash, Cotton, 17 in. wide													50 yd
Wadding, Cotton, Surgical, Sheet, 5 in. by 6 yd., 12s													4 pkg
Webbing, Textile, Splint, 1½ in.	12	3 pkg	118	3 pkg	28	3 pkg	13	3 pkg	12	3 pkg			144 yd
Wrapper, Sterilization, Cotton, 18 in. square	13	48 ea	119	48 ea	27	48 ea	13	48 ea	12	48 ea	451	144 yd	144 ea
Wrapper, Sterilization, Cotton, 36 in. square	14	48 ea	119	48 ea	27	48 ea	15	48 ea	14	48 ea			144 ea
V. INTRAVENOUS SOLUTION AND TRANSFUSION SUPPLIES													
Albumin, Normal Human Serum, USP, 100 ml.											492/494	144 can	144 can
Blood Collecting-Dispensing Bag and Donor Set, with Anticoagulant, 450 ml., 4s													264 can
Blood Collecting-Dispensing Bottle, with Anticoagulant, 690 ml., 6s	84/89	24 case	17/22	24 case	39/44	24 case	93/98	24 case	89/94	24 case			
Blood Donor Set, Disposable	17	24 set	177	24 set	36	24 set	14	24 set	13	24 set			
Blood Recipient Set, Disposable	15	72 set	154	72 set	34	72 set	17	72 set	16	72 set			1008 set
Dextran Inj., 6%, 500 ml., with Inj. set	24/26	72 pkg	2/4	72 pkg	327/329	72 pkg	27/29	72 pkg	30/32	72 pkg			504 pkg
Dextrose and Sodium Chloride Inj., USP, 1000 ml., 6s	27/32	12 box	11/16	12 box	205/210	12 box	36/41	12 box	24/29	12 box	454/490	74 box	84 box

Nomenclature	Model 53 CDEH		Model 54 CDEH		Model 55 CDEH		Model 56 CDEH		Model 57 CDEH		Supply Addition 1		Supply Addition 2		Model 62 CDEH	
	Case No.	Quantity	Case No.	Quantity	Case No.	Quantity	Case No.	Quantity	Case No.	Quantity	Case No.	Quantity	Case No.	Quantity	Case No.	Quantity
V. INTRAVENOUS SOLUTION AND TRANSFUSION SUPPLIES—Continued																
Dextrose Inj., USP, 5%, 1000 mL., 6s	71/76	12 box	5/10	12 box	211/216	12 box	30/35	12 box	33/38	12 box						166 box
Dextrose Inj., USP, 50% (See Section I)																
Intravenous Injection Set, Disposable	15, 18	72 set	177	72 set	35	72 set	18	72 set	17	72 set	512/516	720 set				720 set
Potassium Chloride Sol. (See Section I)																
Ringer's Inj., Lactated, USP, 1000 mL., 6s																6 box
Sodium Chloride Inj., USP, 1000 mL., 6s																16 box
VI. DENTAL SUPPLIES																
Anesthesia Set, Dental, complete with cartridge syringe and two 25 gage needles	19	2 set	185	2 set	45	2 set	21	2 set	20	2 set						
Chair, Dental, Operating, Folding																1 ea
Chisel, Dental, Stout, No. 1	19	1 ea	185	1 ea	45	1 ea	21	1 ea	20	1 ea						1 ea
Chisel, Dental, Wedelstaedt, No. 41														1 ea		1 ea
Chisel, Dental, Wedelstaedt, No. 42														1 ea		1 ea
Curette, Alveolar, Molt, No. 9L	19	1 ea	185	1 ea	45	1 ea	21	1 ea	20	1 ea						1 ea
Curette, Alveolar, Molt, No. 10R	19	1 ea	185	1 ea	45	1 ea	21	1 ea	20	1 ea						1 ea
Elevator, Periosteal, Molt, No. 9														1 ea		1 ea
Elevator, Root, No. 34-S	19	1 ea	185	1 ea	45	1 ea	21	1 ea	20	1 ea						1 ea

Elevator, Root, No. 301	19	1 ea	185	1 ea	45	1 ea	21	1 ea	20	1 ea	1 ea
Elevator, Root, Stout A	19	1 ea	185	1 ea	45	1 ea	21	1 ea	20	1 ea	
Eugenol, USP, 1 oz.											2 bot
Excavator, Dental, Spoon-Shaped Blade, Black, No. 63										1 ea	1 ea
Excavator, Dental, Spoon-Shaped Blade, Black, No. 64										1 ea	1 ea
Forceps, Dressing, Tweezers Type, Meriam, Serrated, 6 in.	19	1 ea	185	1 ea	45	1 ea			20	1 ea	
Forceps, Dressing, Tweezers Type, No. 17, 6¼ in.							21	1 ea			
Forceps, Tooth Extracting, No. 150	19	1 ea	185	1 ea	45	1 ea	21	1 ea	20	1 ea	1 ea
Forceps, Tooth Extracting, No. 151	19	1 ea	185	1 ea	45	1 ea	21	1 ea	20	1 ea	1 ea
Forceps, Tooth Extracting, No. 210	19	1 ea	185	1 ea	45	1 ea	21	1 ea	20	1 ea	1 ea
Forceps, Tooth Extracting, No. 217	19	1 ea	185	1 ea	45	1 ea	21	1 ea	20	1 ea	1 ea
Handle, Mouth Examining Mirror	19	2 ea	185	2 ea	45	2 ea	21	2 ea	20	2 ea	2 ea
Lidocaine HCl Inj., USP, 2%, with Epinephrine 1:100,000, Cartridges, 1.8 ml., 50s											6 can
Light, Dental Operating, Field											1 ea
Mallet, Oral Surgery, Hand Type, Mead	19	1 ea	185	1 ea	45	1 ea	21	1 ea	20	1 ea	1 ea
Mirror, Mouth Examining, Plane Glass, 0.88 in. diam.	19	2 ea	185	2 ea	45	2 ea	21	2 ea	20	2 ea	2 ea
Mixing Pad, Parchment Paper, Dental, 6 by 8 in., 100 in pad										2 pad	2 pad
Needle, Hypo, Cartridge Type, 25 Gage, 1 in., 12s	19	2 pkg	185	2 pkg	45	2 pkg	21	2 pkg	20	2 pkg	

Nomenclature	Model 53 CDEH		Model 54 CDEH		Model 55 CDEH		Model 56 CDEH		Model 57 CDEH		Supply Addition 1		Supply Addition 2		Model 52 CDEH	
	Case No.	Quantity	Case No.	Quantity	Case No.	Quantity	Case No.	Quantity	Case No.	Quantity	Case No.	Quantity	Case No.	Quantity	Case No.	Quantity
VI. DENTAL SUPPLIES—Continued																
Needle, Hypo, Cartridge Type, 25 Gage, 1½ in., 12s	19	2 pkg	185	2 pkg	45	2 pkg	21	2 pkg	20	2 pkg						
Needle, Hypo, Cartridge Type, 26-27 Gage, 1 in., 12s																
Needle, Hypo, Cartridge Type, 26-27 Gage, 1½ in., 12s																
Pliers, Dental, No. 111, How	19	1 ea	185	1 ea	45	1 ea	21	1 ea	20	1 ea						1 pkg
Pliers, Dental, No. 136, Goslee	19	1 ea	185	1 ea	45	1 ea	21	1 ea	20	1 ea						1 pkg
Plunger, Plastic Filling, Dental, Double Ended, No. 1-2														1 ea		1 ea
Procaine HCl Inj., USP, 2%, with Epinephrine 1:50,000, Cartridges, 2¼ ml., 25s	19	4 can	185	4 can	45	4 can	21	4 can	20	4 can						
Resin, Acrylic, Dental, Powder and Liquid, Denture Base Repair, Mottled Pink, ½ lb.																
Roll, Absorbent Cotton, ½ by 1½ in., 1000s																
Rongeur, Mead, No. 1A	19	1 ea	185	1 ea	45	1 ea	21	1 ea	20	1 ea						
Scissors, Collar and Crown, Straight, Universal, 4½ in.																
Scissors, Oral Surgical, Blunt, Curved, 4¾ in.	19	1 ea	185	1 ea	45	1 ea	21	1 ea	20	1 ea						

Scissors, Oral Surgical, Sharp, Dean, Angular, 6¾ in.	19	1 ea	185	1 ea	45	1 ea	21	1 ea	20	1 ea					1 ea
Shell, Aluminum, Dental, Size 6, 12s													1 pkg		1 pkg
Shell, Aluminum, Dental, Size 8, 12s													1 pkg		1 pkg
Shell, Aluminum, Dental, Size 10, 12s													1 pkg		1 pkg
Shell, Aluminum, Dental, Size 14, 12s													1 pkg		1 pkg
Shell, Aluminum, Dental, Size 16, 12s													1 pkg		1 pkg
Shell, Aluminum, Dental, Size 18, 12s													1 pkg		1 pkg
Spatula, Dental, Cement, No. 324													1 ea		1 ea
Splint Set, Arch Wire, Dental, 2 wires	19	12 set	185	12 set	45	12 set	21	12 set	20	12 set					12 set
Syringe, Air, Dental, with bulb	19	1 ea	185	1 ea	45	1 ea	21	1 ea	20	1 ea					1 ea
Syringe, Cartridge, Dental, Thumb Rest, Crutch Handle															
Syringe, Irrigating, Dental, Mofat	19	1 ea	185	1 ea	45	1 ea	21	1 ea	20	1 ea			2 ea		2 ea
Wire, Steel, Corrosion Resisting, Round, 18 in., 24 Gage (in pkg. of 50s or 250s)	19	250 ea	185	250 ea	45	250 ea	21	250 ea	20	250 ea					300 ea
Zinc Oxide, USP (See Section I)															
VII. LABORATORY SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT															
Acetone, ACS, 1 pt.															1 bot
Acetone Test Tabs, 100s													1 bot		1 bot
Albumin, Bovine Serum, 30%, 5 ml.															4 bot
Albumin Test Tabs, 100s													2 bot		2 bot
Anticoagulant Soln., EDTA, 1½ fl. oz.													2 bot		2 bot

Nomenclature	Model 53 CDEH		Model 54 CDEH		Model 55 CDEH		Model 56 CDEH		Model 57 CDEH		Supply Addition 1		Supply Addition 2		Model 62 CDEH	
	Case No.	Quantity	Case No.	Quantity	Case No.	Quantity	Case No.	Quantity	Case No.	Quantity	Case No.	Quantity	Case No.	Quantity	Case No.	Quantity
VII. LABORATORY SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT—Continued																
Applicator, Wood, $\frac{1}{2}$ by $6\frac{1}{4}$ in., 864s	16	2 pkg	117	2 pkg	25	2 pkg	14	2 pkg	13	2 pkg						1 pkg
Aspirator, Penberthy																1 ea
Basket, Test Tube, 6 by 6 by 6 in.																4 ea
Beaker, Lab, Glass, 400 ml.																4 ea
Bilirubin Test Kit																2 ea
Biuret Powder, to make 1000 ml. soln.																1 bot
Biuret Reagent Kit, for blood protein																1 ea
Blood Grouping Serum, Anti-A, Dried, 75 tests											453	18 pkg				36 pkg
Blood Grouping Serum, Anti-B, Dried, 75 tests											453	18 pkg				36 pkg
Blood Sugar Test Tab Kit, 32 tests														1 kit		1 kit
Bottle, Urine Specimen, Glass, 6-7 oz.	21, 118	100 ea	80, 120	100 ea	248/249	144 ea	24, 159	100 ea	157	72 ea						72 ea
Brush, Test Tube, $\frac{1}{2}$ in. diam.														4 ea		4 ea
Burner, Alcohol, Glass	21/22	18 ea	120	18 ea	27	18 ea	15/16	18 ea	14/15	18 ea						
Burner, Alcohol, Metal, Barthel Type, 8 oz.																6 ea
Centrifuge, Electric, Clinical Model														1 ea		1 ea
Chamber, Counting, Blood Cells														2 ea		2 ea

Nomenclature	Model 53 CDEH		Model 54 CDEH		Model 55 CDEH		Model 56 CDEH		Model 57 CDEH		Supply Addition 1		Supply Addition 2		Model 62 CDEH	
	Case No.	Quantity	Case No.	Quantity	Case No.	Quantity	Case No.	Quantity	Case No.	Quantity	Case No.	Quantity	Case No.	Quantity	Case No.	Quantity
VIII. X-RAY																
Apron, X-Ray Protective, Coat Type															1 ea	
Blocker, Half-Film, for Cassettes 4 $\frac{7}{8}$ by 11 in.														1 ea		1 ea
Blocker, Half-Film, for Cassettes 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ by 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ in.														1 ea		1 ea
Generator, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ kw. (See Section XI)																
Glove, X-Ray Protective, Left Hand																2 ea
Glove, X-Ray Protective, Right Hand																2 ea
Goggles, Darkness Adaptation, Fluoroscopy																1 ea
Processing Machine, Radiographic Paper and Developer Assembly	119	1 ea	431	1 ea	314	1 ea	119	1 ea	119	1 ea					1 ea	1 ea
Radiographic Paper and Developer Assembly, 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ by 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ in., 10s	120	30 pkg	23	30 pkg	315	30 pkg	122/123	30 pkg	120/121	30 pkg					60 pkg	
X-Ray Apparatus Set, Radiographic and Fluoroscopic	121/122	1 set	432/433	1 set	317/318	1 set	120/121	1 set	122/123	1 set					1 set	
IX. HOSPITAL RECORD AND OFFICE SUPPLIES																
Card, Index and Information, 50s	4	6 pkg	266	6 pkg	70	6 pkg	22	6 pkg	21	6 pkg				9 pkg		15 pkg
Card Set, Guide File, Alphabetical														1 set		1 set
Case, Filing and Transfer, 10 in. capacity														1 ea		1 ea

Jacket, Emergency Hospital Clinical Record	3	300 ea	113	300 ea	20	300 ea	13	300 ea	12	300 ea		450 ea	750 ea
Label, Gummed, Blank, 2½ by 1½ in., in pks. of 30, 180, or 750	1	750 ea	33	750 ea	5	750 ea	1	750 ea	1	720 ea			1500 ea
Notebook, Stenographer's, Ruled, 6 by 9 in., 12s	3, 22	6 pkg	112	6 pkg	19	6 pkg	10, 14	6 pkg	3, 9, 13	6 pkg			6 pkg
Pad, Writing Paper, White, 5 by 8 in., 100 sheets, 12s	3, 21	6 pkg	112	6 pkg	19	6 pkg	13	6 pkg	12	6 pkg			6 pkg
Paper, Bond, White, 8 by 10½ in., 500 sheets											3 ream		3 ream
Paper, Carbon, Typewriter, 8 by 11 in., 100 sheets											3 pkg		3 pkg
Paper, Manifold, White, 8 by 10½ in., 1000 sheets											3 pkg		3 pkg
Pencil, China Marking, Red, 12s											6 box		6 box
Pencil, Copying, Indelible, Medium	4, 22	6 box	112	6 box	19	6 box	14	6 box	13	6 box			6 box
Record, Clinical, Emergency Hospital	3	300 ea	113	300 ea	20	300 ea	13	300 ea	12	300 ea	450 ea	750 ea	750 ea
Report Form, Hematology (SF 514-B), 2 Part, 500 sets to ream											2 ream		2 ream
Report Form, Miscellaneous (SF 514-M), 2 Part, 500 sets to ream											1 ream		1 ream
Report Form, Radiographic (SF 519-A), 2 Part, 500 sets to ream											2 ream		2 ream
Report Form, Urinalysis (SF 514-A), 2 Part 500 sets to ream											2 ream		2 ream
Tag, Blank, Shipping, Manila, with string, 100s													10 pkg

Nomenclature	Model 53 CDEH		Model 54 CDEH		Model 55 CDEH		Model 56 CDEH		Model 57 CDEH		Supply Addition 1		Supply Addition 2		Model 52 CDEH	
	Case No.	Quantity	Case No.	Quantity	Case No.	Quantity	Case No.	Quantity	Case No.	Quantity	Case No.	Quantity	Case No.	Quantity	Case No.	Quantity
X. WATER SUPPLIES																
Adapter, Brass, 1 in. IPS by $\frac{3}{4}$ in. to standard male hose/thread														1 ea		1 ea
Bag, Water Sterilizing, Cotton Duck, 36 gal. (Lyster Bag)																3 ea
Calcium Hypochlorite, Technical, $3\frac{3}{4}$ lb. can																24 can
Clamp, Hose, $\frac{5}{8}$ in.														12 ea		12 ea
Comparator, Color, Chlorine														1 ea		1 ea
Connector, Hose, Y-Shaped, $\frac{5}{8}$ in.																4 ea
Coupling Assembly, Hose, $\frac{5}{8}$ in.														6 ea		6 ea
Hose, Garden, Rubber, $\frac{5}{8}$ in. ID, 50 ft. length																4 ea
Nozzle, Garden Hose, Adjustable, 35 lb. pressure														4 ea		4 ea
Still, Water, 2 gal. per hr. capacity, gasoline burner operated																1 ea
Tank, Water Storage, Rubber Coated Nylon, 1500 gal.	340	1 ea	110	1 ea	323	1 ea	353	1 ea	362	1 ea						1 ea
Washer, Garden Hose Coupling, Nonmetallic, $\frac{5}{8}$ in., 10s														4 clip		4 clip
Water Pumping Unit, 10 gal. per min. at 100 ft. head	341	1 ea	109	1 ea	324	1 ea	352	1 ea	363	1 ea						1 ea

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APPENDIX B

OTHER PUBLICATIONS ON THE CIVIL DEFENSE EMERGENCY HOSPITAL

Establishing the Civil Defense Emergency Hospital (F-1).

X-ray Section of the Civil Defense Emergency Hospital (F-2).

Laboratory Section of the Civil Defense Emergency Hospital (F-4).

Operation of Generators and Water Pump in the Civil Defense Emergency Hospital (F-5). Available June 1964.

Checklist for Developing A Civil Defense Emergency Hospital Utilization Plan.

The above publications are or will be available, upon request, from your State Health Department, civil defense office, or Division of Health Mobilization, Public Health Service, Washington, D.C., 20201.



Publications in the Health Mobilization Series are keyed by the following subject categories:

A—Emergency Health Service Planning

B—Environmental Health

C—Medical Care and Treatment

D—Training

E—Health Resources Evaluation

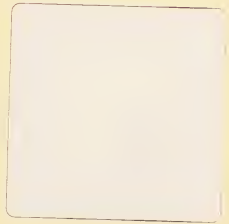
F—Civil Defense Emergency Hospitals

G—Health Facilities

H—Supplies and Equipment

I—Health Manpower

J—Public Water Supply



Public Health Service

Publication No. 1071 F-3